February 6, 1772. NUMB. 2250.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An Extraordinary Inſtance of FILIAL PIETY.
From the EXPEDITION of *HUMPHRY CLINKER.*
By Dr. SMOLLET.

Mr. MELFORD to Sir WATKIN PHILIPS.

WE ſet out from Glaſgow by the way of Lanerk, the county-town of Clydeſdale, in the neighbourhood of which, the whole river Clyde, ruſhing down a ſteep rock, forms a very noble and ſtupendous caſcade. Next day we were obliged to halt in a ſmall borough, until the carriage, which had received ſome damage, ſhould be repaired; and here we met with an incident, which warmly intereſted the benevolent ſpirit of Mr. Bramble.---As we ſtood at the window of an inn that fronted the public priſon, a perſon arrived on horſeback, genteelly, though plainly, dreſſed in a blue frock, with his own hair cut ſhort, and a gold-laced hat upon his head.---Alighting, and giving his horſe to the landlord, he advanced to an old man, who was at work in paving the ſtreet, and accoſted him in theſe words: "This is hard work for ſuch an old man as you." So ſaying, he took the inſtrument out of his hand, and began to thump the pavement.---After a few ſtrokes, "Have you never a ſon (ſaid he) to eaſe you of this labour?" "Yes, an pleaſe your honour (replied the ſenior) I have three hopeful lads, but, at preſent, they are out of the way." "Honour not me (cried the ſtranger) it more becomes me to honour your grey hairs.---Where are thoſe ſons you talk of?" The antient paviour ſaid, his eldeſt ſon was a Captain in the Eaſt-Indies; and the youngeſt had lately inliſted as a ſoldier, in hopes of proſpering like his brother. The gentleman deſiring to know what was become of the ſecond, he wiped his eyes, and owned, he had taken upon him his old father's debts, for which he was now in the priſon hard by.

The traveller made three quick ſteps towards the jail, then turning ſhort, "Tell me (ſaid he) has that unnatural Captain ſent you nothing to relieve your diſtreſſes?" "Call him not unnatural (replied the other) God's bleſſing be upon him! he ſent me a great deal of money; but I made a bad uſe of it; I loſt it by being ſecurity for a gentleman that was my landlord, and was ſtript of all I had in the world beſides." At that inſtant a young man, thruſting out his head and neck between two iron bars in the priſon-window, exclaimed, "Father! father! if my brother William is in life, that's he! "I am!----I am!----(cried the ſtranger, claſping the old man in his arms, and ſhedding a flood of tears)----I am your ſon Willy, ſure enough!" Before the father, who was quite confounded, could make any return to this tenderneſs, a decent old woman bolting out from the door of a poor habitation, cried, "Where is my bairn? where is my dear Willy?"----The Captain no ſooner beheld her, than he quitted his father, and ran into her embrace.

I can aſſure you, my uncle, who ſaw and heard every thing that paſſed, was as much moved as any one of the parties concerned in this pathetic recognition.----He ſobbed, and wept, and clapped his hands, and hallooed, and finally ran down into the ſtreet. By this time, the Captain had retired with his parents, and all the inhabitants of the place were aſſembled at the door.---Mr. Bramble, nevertheleſs, preſſed through the croud, and entering the houſe, "Captain (ſaid he) I beg the favour of your acquaintance---I would have travelled a hundred miles to ſee this affecting ſcene; and I ſhall think myſelf happy, if you and your parents will dine with me at the public houſe." The Captain thanked him for his kind invitation, which, he ſaid, he would accept with pleaſure; but, in the mean time, he could not think of eating or drinking, while his poor brother was in trouble.---He forthwith depoſited a ſum equal to the debt in the hands of the magiſtrate, who ventured to ſet his brother at liberty without farther proceſs; and then the whole family repaired to the inn with my uncle, attended by the croud, the individuals of which ſhook their townſman by the hand, while he returned their careſſes without the leaſt ſign of pride or affectation.

This honeſt favourite of fortune, whoſe name was Brown, told my uncle, that he had been bred a weaver, and, about eighteen years ago, had, from a ſpirit of idleneſs and diſſipation, inliſted as a ſoldier in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company; that, in the courſe of duty, he had the good fortune to attract the notice and approbation of Lord Clive, who preferred him from one ſtep to another, till he attained the rank of Captain and Pay-maſter to the regiment, in which capacities he had honeſtly amaſſed above twelve thouſand pounds, and, at the peace, reſigned his commiſſion.---He had ſent ſeveral remittances to his father, who received the firſt only, conſiſting of one hundred pounds; the ſecond had fallen into the hands of a bankrupt; and the third had been conſigned to a gentleman of Scotland, who died before it arrived; ſo that it ſtill remained to be accounted for by his executors. He now preſented the old man with fifty pounds for his preſent occaſions, over and above bank notes for one hundred, which he had depoſited for his brother's releaſe.----He brought along with him a deed ready executed, by which he ſettled a perpetuity of four-ſcore pounds upon his parents, to be inherited by their other two ſons after their deceaſe.----He promiſed to purchaſe a commiſſion for his youngeſt brother; to take the other as his own partner in a manufacture which he intended to ſet up, to give employment and bread to the induſtrious; and to give five hundred pounds, by way of dower, to his ſiſter, who had married a farmer in low circumſtances.-----Finally, he gave fifty pounds to the poor of the town, where he was born, and feaſted all the inhabitants, without exception.

My uncle was ſo charmed with the character of Captain Brown, that he drank his health three times ſucceſſively at dinner.----He ſaid, he was proud of his acquaintance; that he was an honour to his country, and had in ſome meaſure redeemed human nature from the reproach of pride, ſelfiſhneſs, and ingratitude.----For my part, I was as much pleaſed with the modeſty as with the filial virtue of this honeſt ſoldier, who aſſumed no merit from his ſucceſs, and ſaid very little of his own tranſactions, though the anſwers he made to our inquiries were equally ſenſible and laconic. Mrs. Tabitha behaved very graciouſly to him, until ſhe underſtood that he was going to make a tender of his hand to a perſon of low eſtate, who had been his ſweet-heart while he worked as a journeyman-weaver.----Our aunt was no ſooner made acquainted with this deſign, than ſhe ſtarched up her behaviour with a double proportion of reſerve; and when the company broke up, ſhe obſerved, with a toſs of her noſe, that Brown was a civil fellow enough, conſidering the lowneſs of his origin; but that Fortune, though ſhe had mended his circumſtances, was incapable to raiſe his ideas, which were ſtill humble and plebeian.

ANECDOTE.

SOME Gentlemen walking in the Mall the other day, paſſed a pragmatical Coxcomb of the Guards with a red ſtock on, which, one of the Gentlemen obſerved to the other, made the Beau look as if his throat was cut; when the reſt laughed violently at the remark. The Enſign, conſcious it was raiſed at his expence, turned ſhort round, and aſked one of them, if he laughed at him? The Gentleman only replied, that he laughed. Upon which the offended *Beau Garcon* inſiſted upon ſatisfaction; which the Gentleman declined, 'till the young Officer was ſo outrageous and vociferous, that he aſſured him he would attend him early the following morning.---Accordingly they met; when the Hero, being more cool after a nap, began to deliberate, and ſaid it was a fooliſh affair, and he would look it over. "No Sir, replies the other, ſince you have in ſo particular a manner obliged me to come here, I will not go back without giving you your deſired ſatisfaction." Upon that, the Enſign ſaid, he would not fight. "Then, replied the other, you ſhall beg my pardon." "No, ſays he, I will not do that." Upon which the Gentleman took young Bobadil's ſword, broke it over his knee, and returned him the two parts; ſince which the *lilly ſoldier*, with the *bloody ſtock*, has been ordered to quit the army. *Arma virumque cano.*

Juſt publiſhed, at R. AITKEN's *BOOK-STORE, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NEW GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, and COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR; and PRESENT STATE of the ſeveral KINGDOMS of the WORLD.

CONTAINING,

I. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem, and the lateſt obſervations.
II. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
III. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
IV. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and colonies.
V. Their climate, air, ſoil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
VI. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
VII. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
VIII. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
IX. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
X. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
XI. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings and diſtances of principal places from London.

With a TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in ENGLISH MONEY.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq;

Illuſtrated with a new and correct ſett of maps, engraved by Mr. KITCHIN, Geographer. ¶ 7/6.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of 336 acres, now in the tenure of Thomas Hay, ſituated in the townſhip of Cheſterfield, in the county of Burlington, and Province of New-Jerſey, adjoining to Croſſwick's Creek, juſt at the head of the tide, oppoſite to two fine landings, from which great quantities of country produce of almoſt every kind are continually tranſported to Philadelphia, ſcarce a mile from an excellent griſt-mill, which is a ready market for all ſorts of grain, about two miles and a half from Croſſwick's Meeting-houſe, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown, being an exceeding healthy part of the country; on the ſaid plantation are a good new two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, a frame kitchen, and a well of excellent water, with a good pump therein, near the door, a very convenient frame barn and ſtable, almoſt new, and a fine thriving orchard near the ſame, a conſiderable quantity of excellent low land and meadow on the creek, which runs near a mile and a half along the ſide of the ſaid plantation, which, with the addition of a little fence, encloſes the whole place; about half the plantation, on that ſide next the creek, is chiefly a fertile dark ſandy ſoil, exceeding good for Indian corn and rye, conſequently very well adapted for raiſing pork, that valuable article of commerce, for which the county of Burlington is ſo juſtly famous; through the middle of the place it is moſtly unimproved timber ſwamp, which, if cleared, might make excellent paſture land or meadow, whereby a conſiderable dairy might be kept, as the meadows already cleared, are ſaid to yield about 40 tons of hay in a ſeaſon, and the back part of the ſaid place is a more loomy ſoil, conſequently proper for wheat and paſture; therefore, upon the whole, there is not, perhaps, a greater variety of ſoil, or place where pleaſure and profit are more happily united, in any part of the province. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to view the premiſes, where the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, and agreeable proſpects, the benefit of ſo handy a navigation, and the rural retirement, while ſurrounded (at a ſmall diſtance) with polite and agreeable company, with a number of other advantages, will naturally occur to the curious obſerver, in much more ſtriking colours than they can here be repreſented. The title is clear and indiſputable; and for terms (which will be very reaſonable) apply to STACY POTTS, in Trenton, about 5 miles from the premiſes. *January* 20, 1772.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away on the ſecond day of January*, 1772, *from the ſubſcriber, living near Wincheſter, in Virginia, a ſervant lad, named* JOHN ROBINSON, 18 *years of age, he is a ſhort well ſet lad; had on a wool hat, two old cloth coloured jackets, a great coat, of the ſame colour, leather breeches, blue cloth leggings, and blue ſtockings; he came from Ireland; has lived in Philadelphia, Cheſter, and Cumberland county; he had on an iron collar. Took with him a brown waggon HORSE, branded on the near buttock with G. B. and a leather ſaddle. Whoever ſecures the lad, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, and Forty Shillings for the horſe, if not found with the lad, and reaſonable charges, paid by me* DAVID DAVIS. §

Cæcil County, North East, December 28, 1771.

THIS ſerves to acquaint the public, and travellers, *that the ſubſcriber hath declined keeping public houſe, and returns his ſincere thanks to all his friends and old cuſtomers, for favours done their moſt humble ſervant,* WILLIAM CURRER. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of JOHN VINING, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, adjoining to the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows ſix feet.---This tract is accommodated with ſeveral good landings on the ſaid creek, diſtant about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and four from a Glaſs-houſe, where many German families are ſettled.---The whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 170 are banked meadow, producing fine graſs; 176 are marſh, which may at a ſmall expence be banked and drained, and converted into excellent meadow for graſs or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered; 81 acres are white oak ſwamp, of a moſt luxuriant ſoil, and the remaining 295 acres are cleared, on which are erected a large two ſtory brick meſſuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, beſides ſeveral other convenient out-houſes. The whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in Eaſt or Weſt-Jerſey, as well in the fertility of the ſoil, as the value of the timber, and may be conveniently divided into ſeveral excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow, arable and wood-land to each farm.

Alſo a tract containing 500 acres of wood-land, contiguous to the above deſcribed tract.

The titles are indiſputable, and the land clear of quit-rent. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms, by applying to BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELY, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. 6 *W.*

Lancaſter, Second-month 1, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to John Aſhbridge, late of the Borough of Lancaſter, deceaſed, are deſired ſpeedily to pay off their reſpective Debts; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled by

§ REBECCA ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain JOSEPH M'MIN, and MARY his wife, with one child, about 3 years old, came over on redemption in the Brig Polly, Captain M'Cutchon, from Belfaſt, in October laſt, and we the ſubſcribers went ſecurity to the owners of the veſſel for the redemption money, and gave the ſaid M'MIN liberty to go to the country, in order that he might procure the money, on condition he would return in 21 days, and leave the ſaid Mary his wife in town; but ſhe abſconded ſhortly after his departure. Said M'MIN is about 50 years of age, has a halt in his walk, and is diſordered with the rupture, he wears a buckſkin jacket, and an old great coat, a weaver by trade; Mary his wife is about 40 years of age, ſhort and thick, very talkative, and ſmart, with dark red hair.---They have been in the country before, and ſay they have a right to a place in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, but were obliged to leave it on account of the Indian war. Whoever takes up the above named perſons, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the money be recovered, ſhall have the above reward, or the one half for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILSON and PATTERSON, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia. *January* 29, 1772. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of March next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT *valuable plantation, well known by the name of Breeze-Ridge, an exceeding pleaſant and healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 from the town of Mount-holly, lying in the Forks of Rancocus Creek, adjoining both branches, and near the great road between Philadelphia and Mount-holly aforeſaid, containing about 500 acres of land, 80 whereof improved good meadow, under good bank, and about 20 acres more may be made, 150 acres of upland cleared, and in good fence, a good large dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed off, with two large kitchens, out-houſes, milk-houſe, cheeſe-houſe, and every conveniency ſuitable for a dairy, a pump of excellent good water at the door, with a large new barn, granary, ſtables, cow and waggon houſes, two bearing orchards of good fruit, and a large garden, paled in. The ſaid plantation will be ſold together, or in 2 or 3 parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, the meadow and upland lying convenient to be divided. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to* Sarah Biſpham, *of the town of Haddonfield, or* John Hinchman, *Eſq; of the county of Glouceſter, or* John Biſpham, *of the town of Mount-holly, near the premiſes aforeſaid, for further particulars, and conditions of ſale; the above being part of the real eſtate of Thomas Biſpham, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by* SARAH BISPHAM, *Executrix,* JOHN HINCHMAN, *and* JOHN BISPHAM, *Executors. Mount-holly, Feb.* 3, 1772. ¶ 10*s.*

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Carnarvon, in the county of Berks, containing 200 acres, about 70 whereof are cleared, whereof 20 acres good meadow, and a conſiderable part of it watered, and a large quantity more may be made; the corn-land is chiefly freſh, the remainder is well timbered and watered; there is thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a large never-failing ſpring, running out of the cellar, or ſpring-houſe under it, as alſo a good ſtone barn thereon, a good bearing orchard, and about 22 acres of grain in the ground; there is alſo a large and convenient outlet for cattle, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to the owner on ſaid place, may know the terms of ſale, by me WILLIAM MORRIS. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes,

TWO tracts of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt-Jerſey, a quarter of a mile from Prince-Town, adjoining lands of Richard Stockton, Joſeph Horner, and others, containing 261 acres; on ſaid premiſes are a frame dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard; there are near 200 acres thereof cleared, near 15 acres whereof are good meadow, part whereof may be watered from a good ſpring, the remainder of ſaid land is well timbered; late the property of Samuel Cary, deceaſed, and to be ſold by SARAH CARY, Executrix, SAMUEL CARY, and DAVID TWINING, Executors. N. B. The conditions of ſale will be made known the day and place of ſale. *January* 27, 1772. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

From the LADY's MAGAZINE for September, 1771.

To the EDITOR *of the* LADY's MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following inſtructions and cautions are humbly recommended to the notice of your fair Readers, eſpecially the younger part, by Sir, their and your humble ſervant, A. B-----n.

LADIES,

YOUTH is the ſeaſon for diverſions, and it ſhould alſo be the ſeaſon for acquiring knowledge, for fixing uſeful habits, and for laying up in ſtore a ſtock of ſuch well-choſen materials, as may be a means of increaſing our happineſs, as our years increaſe: Thus will life be filled up in the moſt pleaſing manner. The great art of education conſiſts in aſſigning to each its proper place, in ſuch a manner, as that one ſhall never become irkſome by intrenching on the other.

My fair country women, make it an invariable rule to begin and end the day with a ſolemn addreſs to the Supreme Being. It is ſcarcely poſſible to offer up our ſincere and fervent devotions to heaven every morning and evening, without leaving on our minds ſuch uſeful impreſſions as will naturally diſpoſe us to a ready and chearful obedience, and inſpire a filial fear of offending; the beſt ſecurity virtue can have. Therefore, as you value your own happineſs, let not the force of bad examples, or an unpardonable negligence ſo far prevail, as ever to lead you into an habitual diſuſe of private prayer. Let your hearts, as well as your hands, be lifted up, and experience will ſoon convince you, that this permiſſion of addreſſing the Almighty is the moſt valuable prerogative of human nature, the chief, nay, the only ſupport under all the diſtreſſes and calamities this ſtate of imperfection is liable to; the higheſt rational ſatisfaction the mind is capable of on this ſide the grave, and the beſt preparative for everlaſting happineſs beyond it.

It is an excellent method, ladies, and what every ſenſible perſon muſt approve of, to appropriate the morning wholly to improvement. One half hour, either before or immediately after breakfaſt, ſhould be ſet apart for the attentive peruſal of, not novels and romances, but ſome rationally religious author, or ſome part of the New Teſtament. With this divine book you ought to make yourſelves perfectly acquainted, as it is that baſis on which your religion is founded. From this practice you will reap more benefit than can be ſuppoſed by one who has never made the experiment. The other hours may be divided amongſt thoſe neceſſary and polite acquiſitions, which are ſuitable to your ſex, age, and rank in life.

Another important article that I have to recommend to your attention, my fair readers, is never to deſcend to converſe with thoſe, whoſe birth, education, and early views in life, were not ſuperior to a ſtate of ſervitude; their minds are ſuited to their ſtation; intoxicated by any degree of familiarity, they become proud and impertinent. The habit very many ladies have contracted of talking to, and conſulting with their women, has ſo ſpoiled that ſett of ſervants, that few of them are to be met with, who do not commence their ſervice by giving their unaſked opinion of your perſon, dreſs, or management, artfully conveyed in the too general accepted vehicle of flattery; and if allowed in this, will next proceed to offer their ridiculous advice on any occaſion that may happen to diſcompoſe or ruffle your tempers. Check, my dears, the firſt appearance of any impertinence by a reprimand, ſufficiently ſevere, to prevent a repetition of it.

With perſons, ladies, for whom you can have no eſteem, good breeding may oblige you to keep up an intercourſe of ceremonious viſits; but politeneſs enjoins not the length, or frequency of them. Few people are capable of friendſhip, and ſtill fewer have all the qualifications one would chuſe in a friend. The fundamental point is a virtuous diſpoſition; but to that ſhould be added a good underſtanding, ſolid judgment, ſweetneſs of temper, ſteadineſs of mind, freedom of behaviour, and ſincerity of heart. Seldom as theſe are to be found united, never make a boſom friend of a perſon greatly deficient in any of them. Be ſlow of contracting friendſhip, and be invariably conſtant in maintaining it. Expect not many friends; but think yourſelves happy, if through life each of you meet with one or two who deſerve that name, and have all the requiſites for that valuable relation. This may juſtly be eſteemed the higheſt bleſſing of this ſublunary world; uninterrupted health has the general voice, but, in my opinion, ſuch a friend as much deſerves the preference, as the mental pleaſures, both in nature and degree, exceed the corporeal. The weakneſſes, the pains of body, may be inexpreſſibly alleviated by the converſation of a perſon, by affection endeared, by reaſon approved, whoſe tender ſympathy partakes your affliction, and ſhares your enjoyments; who is ſteady in the correction, but mild in the reproof of your faults; like a guardian-angel ever watchful to ward you of unforeſeen danger, and by timely admonitions prevent the miſtakes incident to human frailty, and ſelf-partiality. This is the true office of friendſhip: With ſuch a friend, no ſtate of life can be abſolutely unhappy; but deſtitute of ſome ſuch connection, heaven has ſo formed our natures for this intimate ſociety, that amidſt the affluence of fortune, and the flow of uninterrupted health, there will be an aking void in the ſolitary breaſt, that can never know a plenitude of happineſs.

Happy is the lot of that female, who in a huſband finds this invaluable friend. The chief point, ladies, to be regarded in the choice of a companion for life, is a real virtuous principle, an unaffected goodneſs of heart; without this you will be continually ſhocked with indecency, and pained by impiety.

So numerous have been the unhappy victims to the ridiculous opinion, that a reformed libertine makes the beſt huſband, that did not daily experience evince the contrary, one would believe it impoſſible for a girl, who has a tolerable degree of common underſtanding, to be made a dupe of ſo erroneous a poſition; a poſition that has not the leaſt ſhadow of reaſon for its foundation, and which a ſmall ſhare of obſervation will prove to be falſe in fact. A man who has long been converſant with the moſt abandoned of women, is very apt to contract a bad opinion of, and a contempt for, the ſex in general. Incapable of eſteeming any, he is ſuſpicious of all; jealous without cauſe, angry without provocation, and his own diſtracted imagination is a continual ſource of ill-humour! To this is frequently joined a bad habit of body, the natural conſequence of an irregular life, which gives an additional ſourneſs to the temper. What rational proſpect of happineſs can there be with ſuch a companion? And that this is the general character of thoſe who are called reformed rakes, obſervation will certify. But admit there may be ſome exceptions, it is a hazard that no conſiderate woman would venture the peace and happineſs of her whole future life upon. The vanity of thoſe girls who believe themſelves capable of working miracles of this kind, and give up their perſons to a man of libertine principles, upon the wild expectation of reclaiming him, juſtly deſerves the diſappointment they will generally, not to ſay always, meet with; for a wife is of all others the leaſt likely to ſucceed in ſuch an attempt. Be it your care, therefore, each of my fair readers, to find that virtue in a lover, which you muſt never hope to form in a huſband. Good ſenſe and good-nature are almoſt equally requiſite; if the former is wanting, it will be next to impoſſible for you to eſteem the perſon, of whoſe behaviour you may have cauſe to be aſhamed (and mutual eſteem is as neceſſary to happineſs in the marriage ſtate, as mutual affection) without the latter every day will bring with it ſome freſh cauſe of vexation, till repeated quarrels produce a coldneſs that will ſettle into an irreconcilable averſion; and you not only become each other's torment, but the object of contempt to your family and acquaintance. This quality of good-nature is, of all others, the moſt difficult to be aſcertained; which proceeds from the general miſtake of blending it with good humour, as in themſelves the ſame, though in fact no two principles of action are more eſſentially different. This may require ſome explanation---By good-nature then we mean, that true benevolence which participates the felicity of all mankind, that promotes the ſatisfaction of every individual within the reach of its ability, that relieves the diſtreſſed, comforts the afflicted, diffuſes bleſſings, and communicates happpineſs as far as its ſphere of action extends; and in the private ſcenes of life, that ſhines conſpicuous in the dutiful ſon, the affectionate huſband, the indulgent father, the faithful friend, and the compaſſionate maſter; whilſt good humour is nothing more than a chearful, pleaſing deportment, ariſing either from a natural gaiety of mind, or an affectation of popularity, joined to an affability of behaviour, the reſult of good breeding, and a ready compliance with the taſte of every company. This kind of mere good humour is by far the moſt ſtriking quality; it is frequently miſtaken for, and complimented with, the ſuperior name, of real good-nature. A man by this ſpecious appearance has often acquired that appellation, who in all the actions of his private life has been a moroſe, cruel, revengeful, ſullen, and a haughty tyrant. On the contrary, a man of a true benevolent diſpoſition, and formed to procure the happineſs of all around him, may ſometimes, perhaps, from an ill habit of body, an accidental vexation, or a commendable openneſs of heart, above the meanneſs of diſguiſe, be guilty of little ſallies of peeviſhneſs or ill-humour, that may carry the appearance of, and be juſtly thought to proceed from ill-nature, by perſons who are unacquainted with his true character, and take them for ſynonimous terms, though in reality they bear not the leaſt analogy to each other. The beſt method to avoid deception in this caſe, is to lay no ſtreſs on outward appearances, too often fallacious, but to take the rule of judging from the ſimple, unpoliſhed ſentiments of thoſe whoſe dependent connections give them an undeniable certainty; who not only ſee, but hourly feel, the good or bad effects of that diſpoſition they are ſubject to. By which is meant, that if a man is equally reſpected, eſteemed, and beloved by his tenants, dependants and domeſtics, from the ſubſtantial farmer to the laborious peaſant, from the proud ſteward to the ſubmiſſive wretch, who, thankful for employment, humbly obeys the menial bribe; you may juſtly conclude he has that true good nature, that real benevolence, which delights in communicating felicity, and enjoys the ſatisfaction it diffuſes. But if by theſe he is deſpiſed and hated, ſerved merely from a principle of fear, devoid of affection, which is very eaſily diſcoverable, whatever may be his public character, however favourable the general opinion, be aſſured his diſpoſition is ſuch, as can never be productive of domeſtic happineſs.

Never be prevailed with, my dears, to give your hands to perſons defective in theſe material points. Secure of virtue, good-nature and underſtanding in your huſbands, you may be ſecure of happineſs; without the two former it is unattainable, without the latter, in a tolerable degree, it muſt be very imperfect.

Jealouſy is on ſeveral accounts more inexcuſable in a woman than in a man; there is not any thing that ſo much expoſes her to ridicule, or ſo much ſubjects her to the inſult of affrontive addreſſes: It is an inlet to almoſt every poſſible evil, the fatal ſource of innumerable indiſcretions, the ſure deſtruction of her peace, and frequently proves the bane of her huſband's affection. Give not, my fair ladies, a momentary harbour to its ſhadow in your breaſts; fly from it as from the face of a fiend, that would lead your unwary ſteps into a gulph of unalterable miſery. When once embarked in a matrimonial voyage, the fewer faults you diſcover in your partners for life, the better; never ſearch after that which will give you no pleaſure to find; never deſire to hear what you will not like to be told: Therefore avoid that tribe of impertinents, who, either from a malicious love of diſcord, or the meaner, tho' leſs criminal motive of ingratiating themſelves by gratifying that blamable curioſity of others, ſow diſſention wherever they gain admittance, by telling unwelcome truths, or, more frequently, by inſinuating invented falſhoods, injure innocent people, diſturb domeſtic union, and deſtroy the peace of families. Treat theſe buſy meddlers with that contempt they deſerve; hear not what they offer to communicate, but give them at once to underſtand, that you can never look on thoſe as your friends who ſpeak in a diſadvantageous manner of thoſe perſons whom ye have choſen for life, and whom ye would always chuſe to ſee in the moſt favourable light. If not effectually ſilenced by ſuch rebukes, be inacceſſible to their viſits, and break off all acquaintance with ſuch incorrigible peſts of ſociety, who will ever be upon their watch to ſeize an unguarded opportunity of diſturbing your repoſe.

My dears, ſhould any of your companions, whom ye have choſen for life, be guilty of ſome ſecret indiſcretions, run not the hazard of being told by ſuch malicious meddlers, what in fact it is better for you never to know; but if ſome unavoidable accident betrays an imprudent correſpondence, take it for a mark of eſteem, that they endeavour to conceal from you, what they know you muſt, upon a principle of reaſon and religion, diſapprove; and do not, by diſcovering your acquaintance with it, take off the reſtraint which your ſuppoſed ignorance lay them under, and thereby, perhaps, give a latitude to undiſguiſed irregularities. Be aſſured, whatever accidental ſallies the gaiety of inconſiderate youth may lead them into, they can never be indifferent to you, whilſt they are careful to preſerve your peace, by concealing what they imagine may be an infringement of it: Reſt ſatisfied, that time and reaſon will moſt certainly get the better of all faults, which proceed not from a bad heart; and that by maintaining the firſt place in their eſteem, your happineſs will be built on too firm a foundation to be eaſily ſhaken.

My dear ladies, I have been thus particular in giving you inſtructions for making proper choice of partners for life, and in pointing out the material parts of conduct in a married ſtate, becauſe thereon depends not only the temporal, but often the eternal felicity of thoſe who enter into that ſtate; a conſtant ſcene of diſagreement, ill-nature, and quarrels, neceſſarily unfitting the mind for every religious and ſocial duty, by keeping it in a diſpoſition diametrically oppoſite to that Chriſtian piety, that practical benevolence, and rational compoſure, which alone can prepare it for everlaſting happineſs.

Many are the degrees betweeen happineſs and miſery. Abſolute miſery, we will venture to affirm, is to be avoided by a proper behaviour, even under all the complicated ills of human life; but to arrive at that proper behaviour, requires the higheſt degree of Chriſtian philoſophy: And who would voluntarily put themſelves upon a ſtate of trial ſo ſevere, that not one in a thouſand has been found able to come off victorious? Betwixt this and poſitive happineſs, there are innumerable ſteps of comparative evil; each has its ſeparate conflict, variouſly difficult, differently painful, under all which a patient ſubmiſſion, and a conſcious propriety of behaviour, is the only attainable good. Far ſhort of poſſible temporal felicity is the caſe ariſing from hence! Reſt not content with the proſpect of ſuch a caſe, but fix on a more eligible point of view, by aiming at true happineſs; and that can never be found in a married ſtate, without the three eſſential qualifications already mentioned, viz. virtue, good-nature, and good ſenſe in a huſband: Remember, therefore, my unmarried fair, this repeated caution, that, whenever any of you reſolve on marriage, never to give your hand to a man who wants any of them, whatever other advantages he may be poſſeſſed of: So ſhall you not only eſcape all thoſe vexations, which thouſands of unthinking mortals hourly repent the having brought upon themſelves, but moſt aſſuredly, if it is not your own fault, enjoy that uninterrupted domeſtic harmony, in the affectionate ſociety of a virtuous companion, that conſtitutes the higheſt ſatisfaction of human life. Such an union, founded on reaſon and religion, cemented by mutual eſteem and tenderneſs, is a faint emblem (if the compariſon may be allowed) of the promiſed reward of virtue in a future ſtate, and moſt certainly an excellent preparative for it, by keeping the mind in a conſtant equanimity, a regular compoſure, that naturally leads to the proper diſcharge of all the religious and ſocial duties of life, the unerring road to everlaſting peace.

LONDON, November 10.

Much having been ſaid of the ill behaviour of the Portugueſe Miniſter to our Merchants, and complaints having been made of his infringing the liberties which they formerly enjoyed, with reſpect to the Portugueſe trade, we are told that he has declared, in his vindication, that he has done nothing but what every nation has a right to do in ſupport of itſelf, having lately revived an antient law, by which all foreigners were obliged to pay one per cent. for the commodities they imported into Portugal; that his chief aim being to encourage induſtry among his countrymen, he has invited them to ſet up manufactures for home conſumption; and that, though the Engliſh, and other foreigners, formerly made ſhoes, &c. for the Portugueſe, and charged what price they pleaſed, he inſiſts the Portugueſe have a right to make their own cloaths: In fine, he ſays there are very few Engliſh Merchants at Liſbon that are not contraband traders; that they import goods from France, and become conſiderable dealers, by acting againſt the intereſt of both countries, and, when checked in their illicit practices, complain of the infringement of treaties.

Letters from Poland give us the following anecdote: "Some of the Confederate ſoldiers meeting a Diſſident Miniſter, who had a bible under his arm, they ſnatched it from him, and finding it to be in the Poliſh language, were ſo exaſperated, that they were preparing to murder him; when an officer happily came up, who, at firſt, thought the man whom the ſoldiers were uſing ſo ill, was a ſpy; but on interrogating both parties, ſoon diſcovered how the caſe ſtood. He took the miniſter under his protection, and ordered the ſoldiers to retire. The latter, chagrined at this diſappointment, expoſtulated with the officer, and gave him the bible, obſerving to him at the ſame time, that it was in the vulgar tongue, and adding, that the man who made uſe of ſuch a book, deſerved a thouſand deaths. "My friends (replied the officer) God underſtands our language; he is too excellent, and too full of Majeſty, to contemn it. Why ſhould he reject the prayers which are offered him in Poliſh? Believe me, it is ſin only that he hates, and murder is the moſt horrible of all ſins. As to errors, it belongs to him alone to puniſh them. If you think this man is to be damned, would this puniſhment be ſufficient? and ought you to perform the functions of the devil in this world?" This ſpeech had ſuch an effect on the ſuperſtitious wretches, that they ſwore to their officer they would henceforth turn their vengeance only againſt the enemies of the ſtate."

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Iſland*) *January* 20.

The following we received from GRENADA *laſt Week, with an earneſt Requeſt that it might be inſerted in this Paper.*

GENERAL Leybourne arrived here about 5 Weeks before he called a Council, and when he did call one, it was for no other Purpoſe than to ſwear in Mr. de Chanteloupe, one of the old French Subjects, and a Roman Catholic, by Virtue of the King's Mandamus. Governor Leybourne's Commiſſion, which contains a Power which no other Governor of a Britiſh Colony ever had, gives him that of receiving old French Subjects into the Council and Aſſembly, Commiſſions of the Peace, and making them Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Court of Errors, and diſpenſes them from taking the Teſt; although every other of his Majeſty's Subjects are obliged by the ſame Commiſſion to conform themſelves to the Acts of Parliament. It has been urged that the Teſt-Act did not extend to the Colonies; but by Governor Melville's Commiſſion, 9th of April, 1764, it was made to extend, as well as all the other Laws of England, and a Conſtitution perfectly ſimilar to that of the other Britiſh Iſlands was given to Grenada.---This was the Charter of that Iſland, given the Inhabitants in the moſt ſolemn Manner, under the great Seal, and in their Opinion as irrevocable as Magna Charta is in England. Then all Officers were obliged to take the Teſt, and all went on well. An Aſſembly was called for one Year, and, at the Expiration of it, another, for the ſame Term, but now the Aſſemblies of Grenada are to be during Pleaſure; and compoſed, in Part, of Roman Catholics, ſo that beſides the Illegality, if the People happen to be deceived in their Choice, they may ſuffer many Years without Hopes of Remedy; and for the Time to come, cannot reckon upon the Enjoyment of *one* ſingle Advantage for any Length of Time, as the *Will* of the *Prince* is to be *Law* in poor Grenada.---Tobago and St. Vincents are exempted from Roman Catholic Judges and Lawgivers, but their Conſtitution is equally unſtable with that of Grenada.

The Gentlemen of the Council ſeeing no End of theſe Innovations, refuſed ſwearing in Mr. de Chanteloupe.---They repreſented to the Governor, that they were willing to obey any legal Orders of the Crown, but that they could not, bound as they were by a ſolemn Oath, aid and aſſiſt in the putting in Execution any unlawful Ones; they repreſented to the Governor, that the King had ſworn to govern the Realm of England, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, by the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame.---That it was out of the Power of the Crown in any Part of the Britiſh Dominions, to enforce an Act of Parliament on one Part of the Subjects, and diſpenſe with it on another Part; that it was as much a Law throughout the Colonies, that every Office of Truſt, Civil or Military, ſhould be filled by Subjects ſigning the Teſt, as any other Law whatever; and if that had not been the Caſe, it was introduced into Grenada by General Melville's Commiſſion of April 9th, and could not be revoked but by King, Lords and Commons.

The Governor was reminded of his own Oath; but he ſaid, that was his Affair, and not the Council's; that Oath was read, ordered by an Act of WILLIAM and MARY 8th, Chap. 22, ſec. 4, and is as follows, "That he the ſaid Governor ſhall be ſworn in Council to the punctual and *bona fide* Obſervance of all the Clauſes in that Act," among which is the following, "That all Places of Truſt in the Courts of Law, and what relates to the Treaſury of the *Plantations*, ſhall be in the Hand of native born Subjects of England, Ireland, or of the ſaid Plantations." Now, it is to be obſerved, that the Council is a Court of Errors and Appeal.

The Governor ſaid, he did not aſk Advice or Conſent, that the King's Orders muſt be complied with.---He ordered the Provoſt Marſhal to introduce Mr. de Chanteloupe; he was introduced, and the Governor ordered the Oaths to be immediately adminiſtered to him.---The Gentlemen of the Council were bound, by their Oaths, to ſupport the Conſtitution, and being all Gentlemen of independent Property, ſtopped the putting ſuch an unconſtitutional Meaſure into Execution, by retiring.---One and all left the Council-Chamber, and the Governor and Mr. de Chanteloupe remained alone.

It is ſuppoſed they will be ſuſpended, and others named for to do this dirty Buſineſs.

The Names of the Gentlemen of the Council are Judge MAXWELL, Judge WILKES, eldeſt Brother of the Alderman, JOHN MELVILL, JOHN DE PONTHIEU, and Major M'LELLAN.

This Affair is a common one to all the Colonies. If this diſpenſing Power is not put a Stop to, what will become of us? Can we ſay we are free a ſingle Hour?"

GRENADA.

By his Excellency William Leybourne Leybourne, Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Iſland of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, Eſquire, did preſent to me a Mandamus under his Majeſty's Sign Manual, appointing him one of the Members of his Majeſty's Council of the Iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines: And whereas, at a Meeting of the Members of his Majeſty's Council for the ſaid Iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, held in the Council Chamber, in the Town of St. George, on the Third Day of this inſtant December, I did direct the ſaid Mandamus to be ready, and, in Purſuance thereof, ordered the Provoſt Marſhal to call in the ſaid Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe (who was attending for that Purpoſe) to be ſworn in a Member for the ſaid Council: And whereas the Honourable Patrick Maxwell, John Melvill, John de Ponthieu, Robert M'Lellan, and Iſrael Wilkes, Eſquires, being all the Members of his Majeſty's Council then preſent in the Iſland of Grenada, did object to, and refuſe to ſwear in the ſaid Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe a Member of his Majeſty's Council, in Diſobedience of his Majeſty's ſaid Mandamus, and wilfully abſented themſelves from the Council (notwithſtanding they were admoniſhed by me, that the Conſequence of ſuch Diſobedience would be their Suſpenſion from being Counſellors) for which ſaid Diſobedience, Refuſal and Abſence, I have ſuſpended the ſaid P. M. J. M. J. de P. R. M. and I. W. Eſquires, and each and every of them, from ſitting in, and being of his Majeſty's Council, and they, the ſaid P. M. &c. and each and every of them are, and is hereby, ſuſpended accordingly from being Members of his Majeſty's ſaid Council.

Given under my Hand this third Day of December.

Signed WILLIAM L. LEYBOURNE.

BOSTON, *January* 20, 1772.

By a Gentleman lately from London, we learn, that just as he sailed from thence, he was informed by a person well acquainted with the secret movements of administration, that the Commissioners, men of war and troops, would ALL *be removed from Boston within six months, and the board dissolved.---Should the Ministry be wise and righteous enough to effect this, and cause the American revenue acts to be repealed,* harmony *would be restored between the two countries, and Great Britain would have* REAL *instead of* imaginary *advantage from the Colonies, by a returning trade.*

NEW-HAVEN, *January* 17.

Captain How, lately arrived from the West Indies, in lat. 33, *N. long.* 72, *spoke a schooner, Samuel Stone, Master, belonging to South-Carolina, who was blown off that coast, had been* 14 *days at sea, without any other provision than rice boiled in salt water, his sails tore to pieces, and his people (who were negroes) so much frost bitten, that they were unfit for duty. Captain How supplied them with beef, bread, rum, &c. &c. and the schooner bore away for the West-Indies.*

HARTFORD, *January* 21.

About the last of December, the house of Mr. Samuel Allen, of Sandisfield, took fire. Mr. Allen was gone a distance from home, and Mrs. Allen having occasion to go to a neighbour's house, about 12 *rods distance, in the evening, after having put her three children in bed, about half an hour after, she was alarmed by the cry of her eldest child (about* 5 *years of age) who had been awaked by the fire, and made its escape from the house.---Mrs. Allen immediately ran to the fore door of the house, which, when she had opened, the fire burst out upon her, and prevented her going in. She tried to get into the house at several other places, in order to save her two children that remained in the house, but the inside being all in flames, rendered every means to save them ineffectual, and the two innocent babes perished in the flames. One of them the next day was taken out of the bed where it lay, the bed entirely burnt up, and the body about half consumed;---the other, in endeavouring to save itself, left the bed, and ran into the dwelling room, which was over the cellar, and the bones of it were found in the cellar the next evening, the body entirely consumed---but the liver remained untouched by the fire.*

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 27.

Saturday last the Supreme Court ended here, during which the following Criminals were tried, viz. The well known Adam Smith, *for stealing sundry Wearing Apparel from Zebulon Waterman, found guilty, and is to be executed the* 21*st of February next.*

Catharine Longworth, for Felony, in entering the House of Mr. Cornelius Van Ranst, of this City, Shop-keeper, and stealing sundry Goods, found guilty also, and is to be executed the same Day.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

On Friday, the 31st of January, died, at his Farm, in New-Castle County, after a short Illness, in the 52d Year of his Age, EVAN RICE, Esq; one of the Members of Assembly, and President of the Court of Common Pleas, for that County; both of these Stations he filled several Years, and performed their respective Duties with great Candour and Integrity: By his Death the People there have lost one of their most useful Men, a trusty Delegate, and an upright Judge.

Captain Malcolm, from Cork, on the 12th of November, in Lat. 47:42, Long. 22:30, spoke the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from this Place for London; on the 20th of December, in Lat. 37:29, Long. 52:30, spoke a Ship from Maryland for London, out 8 Days; 22d, in Lat. 38:11, Long. 60:30, spoke the Ship London Packet, Captain Cook, from this Port for Lisbon, 8 Days out; and the same Day he also spoke the Brig Polly, Captain Wilson, bound to Cork from this Harbour, out 9 Days.

The Brig Elizabeth, Captain Davidson, from this Port for Jamaica, ran ashore on Bombay-hook Bar, in our Bay; but as they were taking out Part of the Cargoe, in order to lighten her, it was hoped she would be got off.

Captain Malcolm's Ship is in the Mouth of Duck-creek.

Last Thursday Morning, between One and Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Dunlap Adams, at Trenton, which, together with all his Goods, was entirely consumed; as were also the Houses of Mrs. Merseilles, Mrs. Cumings, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Moore, some Stables, and several other Buildings; and Mr. Pinkerton's House, where the Fire stopped, was a good Deal damaged. The Wind carried the Flakes of Fire to some Distance, whereby the Roofs of eight or ten more Houses were set on Fire at the same Time, by which Means the necessary Help could not be collected to assist at those Houses that were burnt.

And about Seven o'Clock the same Morning, a Fire broke out in the upper Part of the House of Mr. Thomas West, Merchant, in Second-street, a little below Market-street, in this City, which communicated to those of Mr. John Wallace, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. William Savery, adjoining, and consumed the Roof and upper Story of each of them, together with a considerable Quantity of Merchandize, and valuable Furniture, contained therein. The Activity and Public Spirit of the Inhabitants were, as usual, very conspicuous on this Occasion; notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Weather, the Wind blowing a Storm of Hail and Snow, they continued indefatigable till the Whole was extinguished.

*** The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet To-morrow Evening, in their *Hall*, at 6 o'Clock.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By giving the following Hints a Place in the Gazette, you will oblige several of your READERS.

IT appears to be the general Opinion of those, who are supposed to be best acquainted with the true Sources from which this Province derives its Opulence and Prosperity, and who are not biassed by partial or sinister Views, that our commercial Interest with Great-Britain is in a particular Manner so affected by our Public Vendues, as they are at present circumstanced, that the general Utility of the Province itself is thereby essentially injured: This the Nature of these Sales effects, by actually throwing our Trade into the Hands of Strangers, or Non-residents, more than any other Mode of Dealing among us; besides the Encouragement given to Pilfering, Pawn-broking, and the like clandestine Practices, which are daily obvious; an increasing and alarming Evil! which, from the Situation of the Places where these Sales are principally held, very nearly affects the Welfare of Philadelphia and its Environs: Nevertheless there are some Persons who seem afraid of restricting said Vendues, and of bringing them under the Regulations desired by the Generality of the People, apprehending the Possibility of worse Consequences arising from such Alteration: For, say they,

1st, The present bad Situation of our Trade arises from the too large Importations of Merchandize, and not from the Vendues, which are so much complained of; let the Merchants import less, and the Trade will be better, and in Time will regulate itself.

In answer to this; it is true, that too large Importations have injured our Trade, and thereby the Province in general; but then, if we consider what occasions these too large Importations, we shall find they are not the original Cause of the Injury complained of; for it is the Encouragement given by our Vendues, more than any Thing else, to Strangers, or Adventurers from Europe, and the neighbouring Colonies, to supply this Country with Merchandize, whose large Importations have of late so prodigiously increased, owing to the same Cause, that has so much prejudiced our commercial and real provincial Interest, and not the Importations of our own Merchants; who, in all sound Policy, and well-regulated Commerce, ought to have a Preference in the Benefits arising from our Trade, which is absolutely taken from them by the Nature of these Sales: For it is most certain these Strangers, &c. who are not only useless to this Country, in a political Sense, but also very injurious, by carrying out of it large Quantities of our circulating Cash, would not venture so much of their Property among us, did they not depend on our Vendues, where most of our Trade for ready Money is at present carried on:----- This alarming Practice itself, and the Method by which, it is well known, several of these Vendues are actually supplied with large Quantities of sundry Kinds of Merchandize, immediately from Persons residing in Europe, sufficiently demonstrate, that were our own People entirely to refrain from importing, no less Quantities of Goods would notwithstanding be imported one Way or other into this Province, and sold among us by other People; in which Case all the Estates and Property, which it is usual for our own Merchants and Trading People to make thereby, and spend here, would, to the shameful Ill-policy of Pennsylvania, if it was in our Power to prevent it, center in other Places; such a Practice, it is hoped, our own People, provided they are duly assisted by the Legislature, will never suffer to take Place, for Want of properly restricting or regulating any Mode of Sale, that has a Tendency to promote the same, nor imagine the Trade will regulate itself, as it is termed, after it is gone from us, contrary to the Practice of every well regulated Government in the World.

2d, It is further alledged, that the Trade with Great-Britain is against this Province in any Case whatever, and to America in general, and therefore the Trade itself, and not the Mode only, ought to be discouraged.

In regard to this Objection it may be observed, that as the East-India Trade is to Great-Britain, so is that of Great-Britain to this Province; that is, if Great-Britain did not import from the East-Indies herself, other Nations would do it for her, and thereby she would lose all the Balance in her Favour, which is very considerable, that she is supposed to receive on the Re-exportation of large Quantities of said Merchandize to other Nations; so, if Pennsylvania should entirely drop its Importations, Strangers would not only import the same for that Province, but besides, it would entirely lose all that it now gains by its Sales to the neighbouring Colonies, &c. For, though the East-India Trade be prejudicial to Europe in general, yet it is supposed to be profitable to Great-Britain in particular; so, if our Trade to Great-Britain, which perhaps is not favourable to the general Interest of America, was properly managed, and suffered as little as possible to be carried on by Strangers, through a proper Exertion of our own People, and the prudent Measures of Government, in all necessary Cases, taken for that Purpose, it may be rendered beneficial to this Province itself.

3d, Some say, the cheaper, or lower, we can purchase foreign Manufactures, the better it is for this Province.

This is absolutely denied, if it be granted, that the more we manufacture here, the better it is for America; for there cannot be a greater Obstruction against our manufacturing, and thereby discouraging Industry among ourselves, which is the most essential Riches of a Nation, than buying foreign Manufactures too cheap, or at an Under-price; which, in a Country that is daily becoming more populous, and its Number of poor People, that want Employment, encreasing very fast, ought not to be too much countenanced; for, it is most certain, the lower we purchase, the more we shall import, and manufacture the less, which in Proportion, as is most evident, will have a Tendency the more to impoverish this Country: So that upon the whole it may be safely concluded, that so far manufacturing ought to be encouraged among us, and no farther, than will not interfere with our more profitable Employment of Agriculture, which, in all young Countries, is the primary, and manufacturing only the secondary Means of Riches and Prosperity; and that it is highly the Interest of this Province to secure to itself, as much as possible, the Advantages that may arise from its own Trade, which appear at present to be going fast into the Hands of Strangers, owing principally to the Manner, in which our numerous and encreasing Vendues are conducted, which undoubtedly demands the Consideration of the Legislature. As for the stale Cry of Infringement of Liberty, there never was a Law, even the most salutary Law, made in the World, which did not abridge some Persons of the Liberty they would otherwise make Use of; but then the Public in general ought to be benefited by it; which is apparent from what is said above, and might be further insisted on, would be the Case in respect to Pennsylvania, were said Vendues brought under proper Regulation, and a Duty imposed on the Goods, with suitable Exceptions, sold at these Places.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

*** *For more* NEWS *by the New-York Post, see next Column.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Ship Newry's Assistance, R. Conyngham, for Kellibegs. Snow Sterling, J. Martin, Hispaniola.

CLEARED. Sloop Susanna, W. Wyer, to Piscataqua. Brig Nancy, J. Fell, to Virginia.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Price One Shilling,

SLOTHFULNESS REPROVED, and the EXAMPLE of the SAINTS proposed for IMITATION: A SERMON, occasioned by the Death of the Reverend Mr. *WILLIAM RAMSAY*, M. A. Who departed this LIFE *November* 5, 1771, in the 39th Year of his Age. Delivered at FAIRFIELD, in COHANSIE, *December* 9, 1771.

By ENOCH GREEN, *A. M.*

To which is subjoined, by particular Desire,

A FUNERAL EULOGIUM, on the same Occasion.

By JONATHAN ELMER, *M. D.*

WANTED,

A PERSON that is capable of directing the Building a PAPER-MILL; and to carry on the Business of Paper-making, when the Mill is compleated.----Such a Person will meet with Encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, at the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said BELL wanteth a large Quantity of fair tanned thin Calf-skins, fit for Book-binding, and will buy every Dozen or Half-dozen that is offered to him, at such a Price as will encourage Tanners to provide good Covers for LITERATURE.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Simon Shurlock and Richard Dennis's Wharffs or Shipyards, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue until all are sold,

A QUANTITY of Turpentine, with a large parcel of Red Cedar and Live Oak Ship Timber, which is supposed as good in quality as any imported to Philadelphia. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of sale, by

SIMON SHURLOCK,
¶ RICHARD DENNIS.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for the ensuring of Houses from Loss by Fire*, having considered the great Risque attending Rooms for smoaking of Meat in Dwelling-houses, Do hereby give Notice, that any Damage that may arise from such Rooms hereafter to be made, will not be sustained by the Contributionship; nor will any Ensurance on Houses wherein they are already built, be renewed, after the Expiration of the present Policies, until such Smoak-Rooms are removed. *By Order of the Directors,*

February 1, 1772. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

Downing-Town, Chester County, February 3, 1772.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber the* 1*st instant, an Irish servant lad, named* WILLIAM CRAWNEEN, *alias* GORDON, *about* 18 *or* 19 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, of a black complexion, streight black hair, rugged and boisterous in discourse, can neither read nor write; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an half-worn furr hat, two handkerchiefs, one black, the other red, spotted with white, a light coloured half-coat, lined with lincey, under jacket of the same colour, without sleeves, three shirts, whereof one is fine, the others coarse, one of the same dirty, old buckskin breeches, coarse yarn stockings, of a dusky brown colour, with a pair of blue ribbed ditto, two pair of strong shoes, one with thongs, the other with flat square copper buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me* JOSHUA WAY. ¶

N. B. He was seen crossing the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill, last Sunday morning, and is supposed to be lurking about in Philadelphia.

☞ Large CASES for packing Goods, and BLACK LEATHER TRUNKS, to be sold by D. HALL, at the New Printing-Office.

KINGSTON (in JAMAICA) November 2.

Extract of a Letter from Montego-Bay.

"There is very bad News arrived from the Coast of Cuba. Two Spanish Guarda Costas have taken all the Vessels on the Coast belonging to this Place and St. Ann's, none of which made any Resistance against them, except Captain Baird, belonging to this Place, who fought with them near two Hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded Men a Long-boat they had taken, which is arrived here."

SAVANNAH, in GEORGIA, January 1.

By a Vessel from Jamaica we learn, that Admiral Rodney was returned from the Spanish Main, without having the British prisoners delivered to him by the Spaniards.------It was expected that the Admiral would soon be appointed Governor of that island.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina)

Dec. 31. Letters received over land from Pensacola, of Nov. 4, inform us, that the Hon. John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, whereby they had ceded to his Majesty a large body of land, extending 30 miles up the Coosa-River, in addition to the province of West-Florida.

Jan. 6. Letters from North-Carolina inform us that the General Assembly of that province, now sitting at Newbern, hath passed a bill for emitting sixty thousand pounds proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to discharge the expences of the late expedition, and for other services.

BOSTON, *January* 27.

Letters from London by the Packet mention, that the Board of Revenue and Excise in Ireland being made into two distinct Boards, Sir *Francis Bernard*, Bart. was appointed First Commissioner of the Board of Excise, with a Salary of £ 1000 Sterling a Year.

That Mr. *Venner*, late Secretary to the Board of Commissioners here, has an Employment under the new Board of Excise in Ireland, a Place of £ 130 a Year.

Yesterday Afternoon arrived Captain Wier, in a Schooner from Falmouth, which Place he left the 5th of December, and has brought Prints to the 25th of November; but they contain no very important Articles of Intelligence, except a Confirmation of the Death of Dr. Lucas (the celebrated Irish Patriot) at Dublin: That Advice was received from Leghorn, that the Duke of Gloucester, who had been very ill there, was on the Recovery, and thought by his Physicians to be out of Danger.----And that the Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of January, then to meet for the Dispatch of the weighty and important Affairs of the Nation.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

The General Assembly have appointed five of the Members of the House, to be a Committee to examine and see what Repairs are necessary to be made to the Fortifications of this City, and that they report their Opinion thereupon to the House, with all convenient Speed.

They have also ordered, that a Bill be brought in for granting unto his Majesty the Sum of *Two Thousand Pounds*, for furnishing the Troops quartered in this Colony, with Necessaries for one Year.---The same to be made payable out of the Interest Money arising by Virtue of an Act, entituled, *An Act for emitting the Sum of* £ 120,000, *in Bills of Credit, to be put out upon Loan, and to appropriate the Interest arising thereon, to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to such public Exigencies as the Circumstances of this Colony may from Time to Time render necessary.*

A Vessel belonging to Virginia, blown off the Coast, is put into Providence in Distress.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6.

The Brig Georgia Packet, Captain Souder, is arrived in Georgia from this Place; with whom went Passenger the Rev. Mr. Morgan Edwards.

The Brig Jenny, Captain Lockton, is also arrived in Georgia from this Harbour.

Arrived at Charles-Town. The Captains Hardie, Moore, and Wright, from Philadelphia; and Captain French, from Maryland.

Just published, and to be sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, *in Market street,*

THREE SERMONS to GENTLEMEN, upon TEMPERANCE and EXERCISE. Dedicated to WILLIAM CADOGAN, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

General Post-Office, New-York, Nov. 1, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the post from Canada, which is to arrive every Tuesday evening at this office; and the weekly post from the eastward and southward, arriving every Wednesday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will, for the future, be closed at twelve o'clock at night, on the first Wednesday in every month (being the same time it closes at the General Post-Office in London, for America) and a Packet dispatched therewith, the next day for Falmouth.

By Command of the Deputy Post-Master General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

Mount-holly, January 27, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Smith, deceased, late of Crosswicks, in New-Jersey, and who formerly dwelt at Kensington, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and those who have any legal Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, to RUTH SMITH, Administratrix. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN INDENTED SERVANT MAN, who has near four Years to serve, is a good Waiter, can shave, and dress Hair. For Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, in Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a plantation, situate on the river Schuylkill, 4 miles from Philadelphia; there is some stock may be lett with the place; a small family will suit best, and none need apply, but those who can be well recommended. Likewise to be lett, a small house, and lot of ground, suitable for a garden, opposite the Widow Dubre's, on the Wissahickon road, two miles from Philadelphia. And, to be sold, a tract of land, containing near 400 acres, situate in New-Castle county, about one mile from Blackbird creek; the county road to Dover runs through the tract.---The purchaser may have credit for the purchase-money, paying interest, and giving security, if required. For further particulars, enquire of

Tbetf. JOHN MIFFLIN.

TO BE LETT,

ON the First of April next, the TAVERN, at the Falls of Schuylkill, now kept by Mr. Lukens. For Terms, apply to Doctor PHINEAS BOND. Tbetf.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of PETER TURNER, senior, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by

3 *M.* PETER TURNER, WILLIAM TURNER, THOMAS TURNER, } Executors.

A GARDINER,

WHO understands his BUSINESS very well, and no other need apply, may hear of a good PLACE, by speaking to the Printers.

GLASS FACTURE,

In the NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

THE highest Price given for broken Flint Glass, and good Alkaline Salts, next Door to the Sign of the Marquis of Granby, adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street. One Workmen, and two Servitors, are wanted at the Factory. ¶

Salem, West New-Jersey, January 24, 1772.

ON the 17th inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody, a certain DANIEL M'ANITINIE, as advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2247, who run away from his maſter the 15th of December laſt, and anſwers the deſcription given of him in ſaid advertiſement, but will not acknowledge he has any maſter. Alſo a Negroe man, who calls himſelf JACOB, and came from Snow-Hill, in Maryland (as he ſays) but has been detected in ſeveral falſhoods concerning where he lived, and is a ſmart active lively Negroe, of about 22 years of age, and has a paſs with him, which is ſuppoſed to be a forged one. Theſe are therefore to requeſt their ſaid maſter or maſters to come and take them out, and pay the coſts, within ſix weeks from the date hereof, or elſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, by BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, the 20th day of February, at the London Coffee-houſe,

A CERTAIN framed houſe, with a good ſtone cellar, a good kitchen in the cellar, rents for £. 12 a year, and the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in Wicacoa, Southwark, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and back from the ſaid ſtreet, in length, 110 feet; bounded ſouthward by Chriſtian-ſtreet, northward by the ſouth ſide of a 12 feet alley, as will more fully appear by the deed, under the proportionable part of the Proprietors quit-rent; late the property of John Carr, deceaſed. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, by vendue, a lot of ground, ſituate in Kenſington, called Shakamaxon-ſtreet, on the north ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, being in front, on the ſaid ſtreet, 40 feet, and in length or depth, 154 feet, under the proportionable part of the Proprietors quit-rent, as will more fully appear by the ſaid deed; late the property of John Carr, deceaſed, and ſold by SARAH GILBERT, *Adminiſtratix to the ſaid Carr, Boat-builder.* ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the Twenty-fifth day of February inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, containing 197 acres, adjoining Joſhua Richardſon's land, and the great road leading from Briſtol to Newtown, and the lands of William Huddleſtone and James Thackery, thence by a ſmall run, called Sand Run, and Neſhaminy Creek, about 100 acres cleared, and under good fence, the plow land is very good for wheat and paſture, about 5 acres of meadow cleared, and part thereof watered, and more may be made and watered, the woodland is pretty well timbered, and every field has conſtant water in it; there are on the premiſes a good black-lead mine, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, about 35 feet long, a good ſpring near the door, a frame barn, and an orchard of good fruit; it is about a quarter of a mile from the Four-lane-ends, and about as far from the Meeting-houſe, and about half a mile from a merchant mill. The title for the land is indiſputable, and the terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by SARAH PRICE, and WILLIAM SATERTWHAITE, Execut. §

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A CHOICE STAND for the SALE of Merchandize. LIKEWISE,

A pleaſant SITUATION for a COUNTRY SEAT.

The firſt is a commodious three ſtory brick houſe, and lot of ground, near the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, in the very center of trade, being the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, free from groundrent, and which has been lett on a leaſe of 7 years (ſome time expired) for 130l. per annum. It contains in front, on Market-ſtreet, 17 feet and an half, and on Second-ſtreet 36 feet, being built upon the whole extent of the lot, and is provided with good cellars, vault, &c. &c.

The ſecond is a lot of ground, within the limits of the city, juſt beyond the improved part of it, being one half of a city ſquare. It contains 498 feet on the ſeventh ſtreet from Schuylkill, that being the eaſt bounds of it. It likewiſe fronts on Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, 183 feet; therefore muſt ſoon become a moſt valuable poſſeſſion, as the city improves faſt that way. It is now encloſed with a good fence, and from its particular ſituation (being ſo near to the inhabited parts of the city on one hand, and, on the other hand, ſo contiguous to the pleaſant *river Schuylkill*) may be an excellent retreat for a man of buſineſs. There is a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe on it, with 3 rooms on each floor, alſo a thriving orchard, of about 50 young apple trees, a ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, a draw well, of moſt excellent water, a good oven, and many other conveniencies.

The purchaſer, on paying down one third of the purchaſe-money, may have a number of years to pay the remainder, with intereſt. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe either of thoſe lots, may apply, for further information, to Doctor JOHN MORGAN, in Second-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the laſt mentioned premiſes. EVAN MORGAN. ¶

Philadelphia, January 30, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Friday, the 7th of February inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 14 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet; bounded by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of Emanuel Frederick Weckerly, George Morgan, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Wirt; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 10th of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 4) at the houſe of Lewis Herring, at the ſign of the Leopard, in Pott's-Town, a certain piece or lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, in Pott's-Town, containing in breadth on ſaid High-ſtreet 60 feet, and extending in depth 300 feet to Queen-ſtreet; bounded by ſaid ſtreets, having a large frame tenement, &c. erected thereon; late the eſtate of Nathaniel Cheſtnut, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public auction, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 10th day of March next (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) all the LOTS remaining of the OLD ALMS-HOUSE SQUARE, a plan whereof will be left at the Coffee-houſe, and at the houſe of Stephen Collins. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe by private contract, may apply to ſaid STEPHEN COLLINS, LUKE MORRIS, or JOHN DRINKER, jun. who are appointed by the board of managers to treat with ſuch appliers. Tbc.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

BY Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in America, We, the Collector and Comptroller, of the Port of Philadelphia, do hereby promiſe a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency, to any Perſon who will diſcover, and make known, any one or more of the Perſons concerned in the violent Outrage and Reſcue of the Pilot-Boat, and prohibited Goods, mentioned in the Governor's Proclamation, dated the 5th Day of December laſt, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2242, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction. JOHN SWIFT, Collector, JOSHUA LORING, junior, Comptroller. ‖ 6 *W.*

ALL Perſons who are poſſeſſed of Bills of Credit, iſſued by Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, dated June 15, 1767, are requeſted to bring them to the Provincial Treaſurer, and receive their reſpective Value. The ſaid Bills are denominated SIX POUNDS, FOUR POUNDS, FORTY SHILLINGS. OWEN JONES. 3 M.

For LONDON,

The SHIP PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, *PETER OSBORNE*, COMMANDER;

Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to ſail in the Second Month inſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid Commander on board the Ship, at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be ſold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, Allom, Brimſtone, Copperas, London Porter, Warrington and Liverpool Ale, Pipes in Kegs, and a few Table Setts of very elegant plain and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

Baltimore, January 7, 1772.

A CERTAIN ALEXANDER LEWIS, having, by advertiſement in the public Gazette, cautioned any perſon from purchaſing a tract of land, called Alexander's Lot, which the ſubſcriber had advertiſed for ſale.----To remove the impreſſions, which may be made upon the credulous, by the poſitive aſſertions of Mr. Lewis (ſhould they remain unanſwered) evidently calculated to prevent the ſale: The ſubſcriber begs leave to aſſure the public, that the ſaid tract of land lies in Cæcil county, in Maryland, about 1 mile to the weſt of the 12 mile circle, and the ſame diſtance from the weſt line, as ſettled by the province commiſſioners, and on the Maryland ſide of the reputed temporary line, that the ſaid tract is adjoining a tract of land called New-Munſter, lying in Maryland, that he has obtained a patent from the Land-office, after a regular ſurvey made, and certificate returned.---Such is the title of the ſubſcriber, by which he has hitherto held, and will hold the tract of land in controverſy.---Had Mr. Lewis been ſo candid as to point out, where his patent of 70 years old was granted, by whom, and to whom, and the name of his land, the ſubſcriber could then have fully undeceived the public, until that is done nothing is left but conjecture, the moſt probable of which is, that the title and patent reſt only in the imagination of a man capable of ſuch effrontry, as to aſſert that the above land lies in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, and can only be equalled by Dr. Samuel Kennedy, and his man John Jack, in the depoſition taken before the honourable William Allen, Eſq; upon a pretended claim of the above land.----The ſubſcriber will put the above land to public ſale, the 25th day of March next, at which time he requeſts Mr. Lewis would attend with his old patent. MARK ALEXANDER. ¶ 12s.

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS DOBBINS.

HIS Aſſignees hereby give Notice, That a ſecond and laſt Dividend of his Effects, will be made on the Tenth Day of February, 1772, when all Perſons neglecting to deliver their Accompts, proved, to the Aſſignees, will be excluded their Shares. For Payment, apply to PHILIP KINSEY. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE GIRL, between 11 and 12 Years of Age. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOR ST. CROIX,

The Ship *FAME*, TOWNSEND WHITE, junior, MASTER,

HAS good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail by the 12th of February, at fartheſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to TOWNSEND WHITE, or COXE and FURMAN. *January 30, 1772.* ¶

Eaſton, January 18, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 29th day of February next, at the houſe of Jacob Emrich, in Mount Bethel townſhip, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of James Durham, and others, and containing about 438 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other out-houſes; late the eſtate of John Durham, ſenior, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 29th day of February next, at the houſe of Jacob Emrich, in Mount Bethel townſhip, a certain plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of Myer Hart and Benjamin Stackhouſe, and containing about 230 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other out-houſes; late the property of Conrad Beeſacker, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 29th day of February next, at the houſe of Jacob Emrich, in Mount Bethel townſhip, a certain plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of John Long, and land late of John Durham, ſenior, deceaſed, and containing about 90 acres, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſtables; late the property of James Durham, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. §

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the COLLEGE, in this City, To-day and To-morrow; to begin preciſely at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. In this Courſe, conſiſting of only two Lectures, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. Some of the Experiments will be new, having never been exhibited here before; the moſt remarkable of which will be, the heating of Iron red hot, and even melting it, while it is under, and in Contact with, common cold Water.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each LECTURE.

N. B. If the Weather ſhould not be dry enough in theſe Evenings above appointed, the Exhibition muſt be deferred till the firſt dry Evenings next Week.

New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, January 13, 1772.

ON Friday, the 14th day of February next, will be ſold by public vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of Thomas Tobin, Eſq; deceaſed, in Red-Lion Hundred, in the above county, A very valuable plantation, ſituate in the Hundred and county aforeſaid, containing 150 acres of upland, and 30 acres of imbanked meadow, about 100 acres of the upland are cleared, and the remainder well ſtocked with timber; on the premiſes are a brick meſſuage, a large bearing orchard, barn, ſtables, &c. The ſoil of both upland and meadow is excellent, and, from their adjacent ſituation, capable of the greateſt improvement; the ſituation is healthy, convenient and pleaſant, in a thick ſettled neighbourhood, and within half a mile of the river Delaware, over which it commands a very extenſive proſpect. Alſo 40 acres of improved meadow, adjoining the above premiſes and Hanſon's Landing, to which there is a public road; for the conveniency of purchaſers, it will be divided into ſmall lots, ſeveral of which will contain ſome faſt-land. The ſales will begin at 10 o' clock; reaſonable credit will be given for payment of the purchaſe money, by JOHN TOBIN, *and* SAMUEL TOBIN.

N. B. If ſaid day ſhould be rainy, the ſales will be held on the next day. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ſecond of March next, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. is tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer, extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore houſe, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, with piazzas in the front, and chambers over them for the ſervants, a cellar under the ſtore houſe, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, 16 feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and lofts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman, and oppoſite ſaid farm, on the other ſide the creek, is a ſmall meſſuage, containing about 14 acres, with a log-houſe erected thereon, which will be ſold with the farm, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Execut.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 6th of October laſt paſt, a young black Horſe, between 4 and 5 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, ſlim built, has a large ſtar, and a ſnip down his noſe, his off hind foot white, trots and hand gallops very well, will pace a little with a curb bridle, carries well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward; or, for the horſe only, *Forty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 7 *W.* THOMAS HUMPHREYS, Tanner.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, by

JAMES HUNTER,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the King's Arms, and nearly oppoſite to Chriſt-Church.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid HUNTER above the Time agreed for Payment, are deſired to pay.

N. B. Thoſe People in particular, whoſe Bonds, Bills, Notes and Book Accounts, are many Years due, are requeſted to come and pay in a ſhort Time, or they will be dealt with as the Law directs, without Reſpect of Perſons, or further Notice.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1772. JAMES HUNTER. ¶

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the 13th day of February next, at the town of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, in purſuance of an order of the Orphan's court, the ſeveral tracts of land hereafter deſcribed, ſituate now in the county of Bedford; one tract of land, adjoining the river Youghiogbany, granted to Hugh Crawford by application, called Crawford's Sleeping-place; and one other tract adjoining the above, granted to Lodowick Kunkle, by application, both ſurveyed, containing together about 600 acres; one other tract, ſituate at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the weſt ſide, granted to Hugh Crawford, by a ſpecial grant from the Honourable John Penn, containing 500 acres, ſurveyed; alſo an improvement right of a tract of land, ſituate on both ſides of the great road, about 18 miles from Ligonier, known by the name of Creighton's Improvement, on the Eighteen-mile-run, where attendance will be given at the time of ſale, by WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Hugh Crawford, deceaſed. *January 25, 1772.* †

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th of February next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that valuable plantation, on which Samſon Davis lately dwelt, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of the Reverend William Curry, Samuel Havard, John Havard, and others, containing 200 acres of extraordinary good limeſtone land, about one half cleared, the greateſt part within theſe 5 years, the remainder well timbered, about 20 acres of choice meadow may be made, with very little expence, the timber being cut off, and part already in graſs, and the ſituation ſuch that the Valley creek (which runs through the plantation) can eaſily be turned over the moſt part of it; there are on the premiſes, a new large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a ſpring of good water, within a few perches of the door; alſo a log dwelling-houſe not quite finiſhed, built over a ſpring of excellent water, and very convenient for a dairy, a log barn and ſtables, a lime kiln, &c. Upon the whole, it may be juſtly ſaid to be a compleat farm. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe money immediately, may have a conſiderable time for payment of the remainder. SARAH DAVIS, SAMUEL MILES, and RICHARD MILES, Adminiſtrat. *January 25, 1772.*

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE, by the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on the 20th day of February inſt. on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 451 acres of land; cleared (of upland) 200 acres and more; 30 acres of meadow, a great deal more may be made; amongſt the cleared land there are about 130 acres of good low land, by the river Delaware; a large dwelling-houſe, a good well of water near the door, a good framed barn, and other out-houſes; two good bearing orchards; the woodlands well timbered. The title indiſputable, payments made eaſy to the purchaſer, and made known at the time of ſale, the greateſt quitrent One Shilling per 100 acres, about one half or more little or no quitrent. THOMAS PHILIPS. ¶

Baltimore County, December 9, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next General Aſſembly of Maryland, for an Act to confirm the title of the ſubſcriber, of and in two parcels of land, being parts of two tracts of land, called M'Gill's Choice, and Wincheſter's Lot, lying in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, ſold by a certain Peter Harmon, late of the city of Philadalphia, Brewer, deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber, JAMES HENDRICKS. § 6 *W.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

February 13, 1772. NUMB. 2251.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following Plan for an ANNUITY SOCIETY *in this Place, has, with much Care and Attention, been executed by ſeveral reſpectable Inhabitants of Philadelphia: And as many Gentlemen have expreſſed their Deſire of an Opportunity to examine the Scheme at Leiſure, you are requeſted to publiſh it in your next Paper.*

INTRODUCTION.

IT is Matter of conſtant Obſervation, that many Perſons, who depend upon ſtated Salaries for their annual Support, Labourers, Mechanics, Tradeſmen, Merchants, Public Officers, Miniſters and others, are unable, from the Profits of their ſeveral Occupations, to make any tolerable Proviſion for their Widows and Children after their Deceaſe, altho' they may maintain them comfortably during their Lives. The common Feelings of Humanity muſt have awakened the Attention of every Perſon, who does not ſhut his Eyes againſt the Diſtreſſes of his Fellow Citizens, to the melancholy Proofs of this Obſervation, in the great Numbers of deſtitute Widows and Children, either returned to their Relations for Support, or wandering about among their Friends, ſeeking Bread. Theſe mournful Spectacles have often affected the Benevolent with Diſtreſs for others, while they afforded a ſad Proſpect of what may poſſibly be the Condition of their own Families, when the preſent Means of their Subſiſtence muſt ceaſe. Hence they have often wiſhed for the Propoſal of ſome probable Device, to prevent, or at leaſt to alleviate, ſuch Scenes of Diſtreſs for the future: And it cannot be doubted, that the ſame Spirit, which gave Birth to ſo many charitable Inſtitutions, and wiſe Regulations, for the Relief of the Poor in this City and Province, will alſo operate in Favor of other ſuffering Members of the Community, who are not entitled to the Benefit of former Inſtitutions.

Such a Scheme is now propoſed; and is no other than an amicable Contract between the Members of the Society, to appropriate a ſmall Sum annually, to be collected into a common Fund, for the Support of their Widows and Children after their Death, to be paid to them in certain Annuities, according to ſtipulated Proportions, and in ſuch a Manner, that the whole Produce of the Sums collected ſhall return to their Families, taken collectively.

Perſons in narrow Circumſtances may, notwithſtanding, ſpare a ſmall Sum from the Profits of their annual Employments or Incomes, which, if thrown together into a common Stock, would return to their Widows and Children in a comfortable Proviſion; and yet, if carefully laid up by every Individual ſeparately in the Courſe of an ordinary Life, would not anſwer the Purpoſe: To ſay nothing of the bad Oeconomy of many, who, without ſuch an Opportunity, would ſpend the whole of their annual Incomes, and leave their Families in Wretchedneſs and Want, and often with this peculiar Aggravation, that they had not been accuſtomed to ſuch ſtraitened Circumſtances.

The Benevolent, whoſe Fortunes place them beyond the Need of Aſſiſtance from ſuch a Society, have this pleaſing Reflection on becoming Contributors, that they are, without any Expence, relieving or preventing the Diſtreſs of the Indigent, encouraging Oeconomy and Induſtry, and aſſiſting the Laborious, who are the Strength and Support of every Community; while they have it in their Power to make a genteel Compliment of an additional *Forty* or *Sixty Pounds* in their Widow's Appointment, or a larger Proviſion for their Children.

The Public will alſo derive Advantages from the Exiſtence of ſuch a Society in other Reſpects. A Method is hereby propoſed, in which a young Gentleman may make a Settlement of Part of his Wife's Fortune, at his Marriage, by depoſiting it in the Hands of the Society, on the Condition, that the Intereſt of it ſhall be annually appropriated to the Payment of his yearly Rate, and the Principal be returned to his Widow or Children at his Death, together with the ſtipulated Annuity, while he is at Liberty to uſe the Remainder of her Fortune in Trade, or otherwiſe, as he pleaſes. And beſides all theſe Conſiderations, Perſons, who find it convenient to borrow Money on Intereſt to carry on their Buſineſs to greater Advantage, may have Recourſe to a public Fund, where no Reſpect of Perſons will be ſhewn; which will relieve him from the griping Hands of the covetous Uſurer, and diſcountenance the hidden Arts of Diſhoneſty, whereby he grinds the Faces of the Poor.

ARTICLES *of the* PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY *for* ANNUITIES, *for the Benefit of* WIDOWS, CHILDREN, *and* AGED PERSONS.

I. A CONTRIBUTOR to the Fund may chuſe any yearly Rate, from *Three* to *Fifteen Pounds*, to be paid by him to the Society, during his natural Life; and upon the Payment of which, together with a double Rate upon his Admiſſion, his Widow and Children ſhall be entitled to receive an Annuity, equal to three Times and one third Part of his yearly Rate, if he lives one whole Year after Admiſſion, and pays his ſecond yearly Rate; or an Annuity equal to five Times his yearly Rate, if he lives eight Years after his Admiſſion, and pays his ninth annual Contribution; or, laſtly, an Annuity equal to ſix Times and two Thirds of his yearly Rate, if he lives fifteen Years after Admiſſion, and pays his ſixteenth annual Contribution; which Annuities ſhall be paid to his Widow and Children, during her Widowhood. But if ſhe die before ſhe has drawn twelve Years Annuity, or marry another Man, her Right to any Part of the Annuity ſhall ceaſe upon her Marriage, and the Child or Children of the Contributor (if any) ſhall enjoy it for as many Years as, when added to the Years of her Widowhood, ſhall make up twelve Years. And if the Contributor ſhould leave a Child or Children, but no Widow, at his Death, they ſhall enjoy the Annuity for twelve Years, and no longer. The firſt Payment of Annuites ſhall be at the End of one whole Year after the Contributor's Death.

II. A Contributor may depoſite a Sum of Money in the Hands of the Society, and appropriate the Intereſt of it, computed at *Five per Cent.* to the Payment of his annual Rate; in which Caſe, the Society ſhall return the Sum thus depoſited to his Family, with the firſt Payment of the Annuity, when it becomes due.

III. If a Contributor depoſits a Sum of Money in the Hands of the Society for his or her own Benefit, the Society will give, in Conſideration thereof, an Annuity for Life, proportioned to the Sum, and to the Age of the Contributor, in the following Manner: If the Contributor be 50 Years of Age, his or her Annuity ſhall be *Nine and a Quarter per Cent.* on the Money depoſited.---If 55 Years of Age, the Annuity ſhall be *Ten and a Quarter per Cent.*---If 60 Years of Age, the Annuity ſhall be *Eleven and a Quarter per Cent.*---If 65 Years of Age, the Annuity ſhall be *Thirteen and a Quarter per Cent.*---If 70 Years of Age, the Annuity ſhall be *Fifteen and a Half per Cent.*---If 75 Years of Age, the Annuity ſhall be *Nineteen and a Half per Cent.*---And if 80 Years or Age, the Annuity ſhall be *Twenty-three per Cent.* on all the Money depoſited.

IV. If a Contributor pays an annual Rate of *Fifteen Pounds* for a Child, entered in one Month after its Birth, or *Seventeen Pounds*, if the Child be one Year old when entered, or *Nineteen Pounds*, if it be two Years old when entered, or *Twenty-one Pounds*, if it be three Years old when entered, &c. and continues to pay the ſame, from Year to Year, until it arrives at the Age of 22 Years, the Society will, in Conſideration thereof, pay to the Contributor, or to the Child (as the Contributor ſhall direct) an Annuity of *Fifty Pounds*, during its Life; the firſt Payment of the Annuity to be made, when the Child attains to the full Age of 22 Years.---If any other yearly Rate be choſen, the Annuity correſponding ſhall bear the ſame Proportion to it, as the Rates and Annuities mentioned in this Article.---If the Annuities are deſired to commence, and the annual Payments to ceaſe, when the Child is 18 Years of Age, the Rates, entitling to the ſame Annuity of *Fifty Pounds*, muſt be *Twenty Pounds Twelve Shillings* for a Child of one Month old; *Twenty-three Pounds Ten Shillings* for one of one Year old; and *Twenty-ſix Pounds Ten Shillings* for a Child of two Years of Age, &c.

V. A Contributor may pay in to the Society the Sum of *One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds* for a Child of one Month old, *One Hundred and Sixty-one Pounds* for a Child of one Year old, *One Hundred and Ninety-ſeven Pounds* for a Child of two Years old, and *Twenty-three Pounds* more for each Year it is older, for the next ten ſucceeding Years; and in every of theſe Caſes, the Society ſhall pay the ſame Annuity of *Fifty Pounds*, during its Life, after it arrives at the Age of 22 Years.

VI. Any Perſon may become a Contributor in any one or more of the Ways above-mentioned, and upon Admiſſion ſhall have a Policy, or Policies, made out to him, at the Expence of *Five Shillings* for each, under the Seal of the Society, and ſubſcribed by their Preſident and Secretary, ſetting forth the Money he has ſubſcribed or depoſited, the Terms of Payment, and the Annuities ſtipulated to himſelf, his Widow or Children; and he ſhall leave in the Hands of the Society a counter Part, ſetting forth his acceding to, and acquieſcing in, all the Articles of this Plan.

VII. Every Perſon to be admitted as an annual Contributor, muſt be in an healthy State of Body, above 21, and under 45, Years of Age, not engaged in the Military Service, and an Inhabitant of Pennſylvania, or the Colonies lying farther North. If after Admiſſion he engages in the Military Service, he ſhall be entitled only to an Annuity of *Six per Cent.* for his Widow and Children, on all the Money he has paid in; but the Militia Service in any of the Colonies ſhall not be conſidered as a Reaſon for leſſening the Annuity. If he engages in the Sea Service, or takes a Voyage over Sea, he ſhall, as long as he continues to follow that Way of Living, pay *Ten per Cent.* on his yearly Rate for the additional Riſk of his Life, or forfeit the Claim of his Widow and Children to any Annuity. If he removes with his Family into one of the Southern Colonies to reſide, he ſhall not forfeit his Widow's Annuity, but the Right of his Children only to an Annuity ſhall thereupon ceaſe and determine. Perſons above 45 Years of Age may alſo be admitted annual Contributors, upon their paying a Sum equal to what the Society would have received, had they been admitted at that Age. And all Contributors, on the Plan of the firſt or ſecond Articles, above 35 Years of Age, that hold two or more Policies, ſhall pay for the ſecond, and all ſubſequent Policies, a like Sum, computed from the Age of 35 Years.

VIII. Every Contributor, on the Plan of the firſt or ſecond Articles, ſhall pay a Year's Rate extraordinary for his ſecond, and all ſubſequent Marriages; and if a Batchelor or Widower marry a Wife after Admiſſion, his Widow or Children ſhall have no Annuity, unleſs her Marriage with ſuch a Member be ſolemnized three Months before his Deceaſe, to guard againſt Impoſitions on the Society.

IX. The Payments of the choſen Rates ſhall (for the greater Eaſe of Contributors) be made quarterly, or half-yearly, as they pleaſe, and if a Contributor ſhould die, when he is a Year and an Half deficient in his Payments, his Widow and Children ſhall have an Annuity of only *Eight per Cent.* on all the Money paid by him; and if he ſhould be at any Time two Years deficient in his Payments, he ſhall forfeit all the Money he has already paid, and his Widow and Children ſhall have no Annuity. But if he ſhould be deficient for any leſſer Time, and chuſe to continue a Contributor, paying his Arrears, the Society ſhall receive his Payments, with legal Intereſt thereon, and, if paid in his Life Time, he ſhall not forfeit his Widow's or Childrens Annuity.

X. A Contributor may, by his laſt Will, or otherwiſe, divide the Annuities, to which he is entitled, among the Annuitants of his Family, as he pleaſes; but if no ſuch Diſtribution be made, the Society ſhall have Power to divide it, as they may judge moſt for their Relief, reſerving to the Widow a Part, not leſs than a Child's Share.

XI. No Aſſignment, made by any Member of the Society, of the Annuity that ſhall become due to his Widow or Children at his Deceaſe, ſhall in any Reſpect convey an Intereſt therein to any other Perſon, ſo as to deprive his Widow or Children of their Title thereto; and if any Child, when of Age, or any Widow, ſhall make an Aſſignment thereof, the ſaid Annuity ſhall forthwith ceaſe, determine, and become void.

XII. Annuities ſhall be paid to Annuitants only, or to their Order, produced in Writing to the Society, ſigned with their Names, if not Minors, in the Preſence of two or more reputable Witneſſes, or to the Executors or Guardians of Minors, if the Annuitants are ſuch. And they ſhall by Oath, Affirmation, or other ſatisfactory Way, as often as required, give Proof to the Society, that ſhe is and continues to be the Widow, and that they are the reputed Children of ſuch a deceaſed Member; and alſo ſhall give Evidence of the Death of ſuch a Member within three Months after, on Penalty of forfeiting *Five Shillings* to the Society, to be deducted out of the firſt Payment of the Annuity.

XIII. If, after 20 Years Experience, it is found, that the Intereſt and annual Payments are more than ſufficient to pay the Annuities herein ſtipulated, the Overplus ſhall be divided among the Annuitants, in Proportion to their Annuities; but if, thro' any unforeſeen Cauſe, they ſhould prove inſufficient, the Society ſhall lay the Ma ter before a general Meeting of all the Contributors; and if a Tax of one Tenth of each Contributor's Rate ſhall be ſufficient to prevent the Sinking of the Capital, they ſhall pay it; but if it be not ſufficient, the Annuities ſhall be proportionably leſſened, ſo much, and ſo long only, as will anſwer the End propoſed.

Of the FORMATION *of the* SOCIETY.

XIV. For the better and immediate forming and eſtabliſhing this Society, and providing for the regular Management of its Affairs, they ſhall chuſe, from among the Contributors, a Preſident, Treaſurer and Secretary, with twelve Directors, annually, on the firſt Wedneſday of May, by Ballot, who ſhall have Power to manage all Affairs of the Society for the current Year. And for the preſent it is agreed, that ſhall be the Preſident, and ſhall be the Treaſurer, and ſhall be the Secretary, and ſhall be the Directors of the Society, who ſhall continue in Office until the firſt Wedneſday in the Month of May, 1773, and until others are elected in their Room.

XV. Two general Meetings of the Society ſhall be held annually, on the firſt Wedneſdays of May and November, in the City of Philadelphia, at ſuch Hour and Place, as the Society or the Directors ſhall appoint, of which public Notice ſhall be given by their Secretary in the News-papers at leaſt two Weeks before; and, at the laſt of theſe general Meetings, they ſhall chuſe three Members to audit the Accounts of the Society, as near to the next Meeting in May as ſhall be convenient, when they ſhall make Report of the State of the Capital, and the Condition of the Society. At theſe general Meetings all the Contributors ſhall have a Right and Liberty to be preſent, and offer their Sentiments upon any Matter, that may then come before the Society; and they ſhall have Power and Authority to conſider and determine every Matter relating to the Support, Preſervation, and good Order thereof, and to make, alter or amend, any Laws, Rules and Ordinances, they may judge neceſſary for the more ſucceſsful and ſatisfactory Management of the Affairs of the Society. They ſhall have Power to make any additional Articles, not repugnant to any of the firſt thirteen Articles, but not to alter the ſaid thirteen Articles, on any Pretence or Conſideration whatſoever; at all which general Meetings, the Determination of a Majority of the Members preſent ſhall be concluſive and binding upon the whole Society.

Of the OFFICE *of the* PRESIDENT.

XVI. The Preſident ſhall be preſent at all Meetings of the Society and Directors, ſhall preſide in all their Debates, preſerve Order, ſtate and put Queſtions, agreeable to the Intentions of the Members. But if he ſhould be abſent, the Society or Board of Directors ſhall nominate one of their Number to take the Chair for that Time. And if he ſhould refuſe or neglect to put or offer to the Conſideration of the Members, any Queſtion or Matter, which ſhall be propoſed, ſeconded and inſiſted upon, they ſhall remove him from his Office, and chuſe another in his Stead.

Of the SECRETARY.

XVII. The Secretary ſhall be preſent at all Meetings of the Society and Directors, and ſhall take Minutes of all their Proceedings, which he ſhall carefully enter into the Books of the Society, provided for that Purpoſe; ſhall provide and fill up Policies to new Members, ſign and ſeal the ſame; ſhall give Notice of the Meetings of the Society and Directors; ſhall receive the Contributions of the Members, and pay the ſame over to the Treaſurer, keeping an Account with every Contributor, according to the Tenor of his Policy, and lay open his Accounts to the Auditors, when required, and deliver up his Books and Accounts to his Succeſſor. He ſhall alſo give Security to the Directors for the faithful Diſcharge of his Truſt.

Of the TREASURER.

XVIII. The Treaſurer ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Caſh, Securities and Purchaſe Deeds, belonging to the Society, and ſhall, from Time to Time, pay, diſpoſe of and deliver the ſame, according to the Orders and Direction of the Directors, or a major Part of them. He ſhall keep regular and fair Books of Accounts of all Caſh, Securities, Deeds, Writings and other Things, by him received or committed to his Cuſtody, and of all Caſh, Deeds, Securities and other Effects, by him delivered; and once every Year, or oftener, if required by the Directors or Society, he ſhall lay his Books and Accounts open to the Auditors, and render Account of the Stock in Hand, the Money he has received, and the Diſburſements he has made by Order of the Directors; and ſhall deliver up to his Succeſſor the Books and Writings of the Society, with the Balance of Caſh in his Hands. He ſhall alſo, before he enters upon his Office, give ſuch Security as the Directors ſhall require, for the faithful Diſcharge of his Truſt, and for his accounting for and delivering up to his Succeſſor in the ſaid Office, all ſuch Monies, Deeds, Securities and Effects, as may have come to his Hands or Cuſtody, and ſhall not have been paid and delivered by Order of the Directors: Which Security the Directors for the Time being ſhall ſee given; or if they neglect to take it, they ſhall be accountable for him, and make good to the Society all Damages that may happen for Want thereof, until ſuch Security be given.

Of the DIRECTORS.

XIX. The Directors ſhall have Power and Authority to take a Room or Houſe for an Office within the City of Philadelphia, under ſuch Rent and Covenants as they ſhall judge proper, and ſhall meet therein once a Month, or oftener, if neceſſary, to manage all Affairs of the Society, according to the Rules, Articles and Bye-laws, that may at any Time ſubſiſt in the Society. They ſhall, from Time to Time, have Power and Authority to order and direct the making, ſigning and ſealing of Policies with the Seal of the Society, which they ſhall cauſe to be made for that and other Purpoſes; and to apply, diſpoſe of, place out, take in, ſecure and improve the Stock of the Society, and the Intereſt and Produce thereof, for anſwering the incidental Expences of the Society, and for paying the Annuities ſtipulated in the preceding Articles, and for providing Books of Accounts, and all other Things needful and requiſite to the carrying on the Deſigns and Intentions of the Inſtitution. They ſhall have Power to lend, advance or lay out, upon Mortgage of Houſes or Lands, ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as they ſhall think proper and order, provided that not more than Half the Value of the mortgaged Premiſes be lent on any one Security, that the Titles and Conveyances relating to ſuch Loans be approved by Counſel learned in the Law, and that the Reſolutions of the Directors on all ſuch Loans be had and made at two previous Meetings by a major Part of the Directors, regular and timely Notice having been given to all. And the Directors, or a major Part of them, ſhall have Power and Right to do, perform and execute, all other Acts, Matters and Things needful, incident and relating to the Premiſes, which they ſhall judge fit and reaſonable, and which ſhall be agreeable to the Tenor and true Meaning of the Rules, Articles and Agreements of the Society.

XX. The Officers and Directors of the Society ſhall always ſtand, and be indemnified and ſaved harmleſs by the Society, in and

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By Captain WIRE, *arrived at* Boston *from* Falmouth, *which he left the Fifth of* December, *we have the following Advices.*

[The Packet for New-York, was to sail in a Day or two after Captain *Wire*, but as he had ſtrong weſterly Winds for 20 Days after he ſailed, imagines ſhe could not ſail ſo ſoon.]

WARSAW, November 9.

HIS Majeſty the King of Poland, thank Heaven, is pretty well, conſidering the late horrid attempt made on his ſacred perſon. The wound which he received on the head from a ſabre is not dangerous. All thoſe who have ſeen the coach he was in, and the cloaths he wore that day, agree that the hand of the Almighty had viſibly protected him on the occaſion. His garment is pierced in two different parts, not only with balls, but ſeemingly with cut lead, beſides a ſtroke upon the back, which is cut in two, without his Majeſty's receiving any wound.

The Heyduck, who loſt his life, by the courageous reſiſtance he made to ſave that of the King, was buried the 6th of this month, in the church-yard of the Diſſidents, with the greateſt pomp, and the company who followed the corpſe amounted to upwards of a thouſand perſons, amongſt whom were three Knights of the King's Orders. The mother of this faithful ſervant will be amply provided for the remainder of her days. The miller and his wife, to whoſe houſe the King retired in the night, have received an hundred ducats from his Majeſty, who hath beſides given orders for a new mill to be built at his own expence, which is to be poſſeſſed by them and their deſcendants, free of all taxes and impoſts. The aſſaſſins were concealed in the Dominicans Convent in the old town, and from that aſylum watched the opportunity to execute their barbarous deſign.

Eight of the aſſaſſins who attacked the King are already taken, and brought priſoners to this city.

A Turkiſh Officer paſſed through Kaminiec in great haſte, going in quality of Envoy from the Porte to Peterſburgh, to treat of Peace.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6. *Character of our late* PATRIOT.

"Dr. CHARLES LUCAS was born in Dublin about the beginning of the preſent century, and having received a liberal education, was bred an apothecary. He was a gentleman of unblemiſhed honour, and endued with every virtue that could adorn a public ſtation. As a phyſician, he was eminent, humane, and charitable; and as a Senator, unbiaſſed in judgment, invariable in conduct, and incorruptible in integrity.------In the year 1749, he was voted an enemy to his country, by a venal majority of the moſt abandoned-------that ever gave laws to this Kingdom (except the preſent) and, like Coriolanus, became an exile, for having juſtly merited the thanks and approbation of all his fellow ſubjects. Several years elapſed, during which he improved his medical knowledge, and became eminent in that profeſſion. In the year 1761, he returned to his native country, in conſequence of a *Noli proſequi*, obtained from his preſent Majeſty, and a vacancy happening at the ſame time for the city of Dublin, by the diſſolution of parliament, on the demiſe of the late King---he was elected a member for this city, by the grateful ſuffrages of a loyal and free people, who were acquainted with his ſufferings, and had the moſt unreſerved confidence in his patriotic virtues. He then entered on the theatre of public life, and has ever ſince continued to diſcharge his duty to his conſtituents, with a firmneſs, not to be relaxed; with an integrity, not to be paralelled; and with an intrepidity, not to be intimidated. He remained unmoved amidſt every change of government, and every revolution of politics, and perſiſted to the laſt moment of his life in an avowed deteſtation of tyranny and injuſtice, and a love to his country, which no threats could diminiſh, nor bribes could purchaſe. In the midſt of venality and corruption, unplaced, unbribed, and unpenſioned, he ſtemmed the torrent of abuſe, the oppoſition of party, and the frowns of power. He was the palladium of conſtitutional liberty, in this kingdom, and one of thoſe few friends to the publ c, who have kept the promiſes made to their conſtituents, through all temptations of advancement, and every ſiniſter artifice of miniſterial craft, or viceroyal influence."

LONDON.

Nov. 16. The phyſicians of a great perſonage now abroad, we are told, are uſing every means to prevent a conſumption in their Royal Patient.

It is ſaid that Dr. Jebb and Mr. Adair, who are gone to attend the Duke of Glouceſter, are allowed 800 guineas per month each.

There is no doubt that the K--- is exceedingly offended with the D--- of C---------'s marriage. Some of the C----, in imitation of the R---l wrath, talk of a bill of excluſion.

A correſpondent has ſent us the deſcription of the dreſs of a modern fine fellow :-----*A coat of light green, with ſleeves too ſmall for the arms, and buttons too big for the ſleeves. A pair of fine Manchester ſtuff breeches, without money in the pockets. Clouded ſilk ſtockings, --- but no legs. A club of hair behind, larger than the head that carries it. A hat of the ſize of a ſix-pence, on a block not worth a farthing.*

Extract of a Letter which Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, received the 14th inſt. from an officer on board the Ruſſian fleet, in the Archipelago, dated at Taſſo, October 19, 1771.

"*The tranſactions of the preſent campaign, though perhaps not ſo brilliant as thoſe of laſt year, are nevertheleſs of ſome conſequence. Before any great ſtroke could be ſtruck, it was neceſſary previouſly to deſtroy the magazines which were eſtabliſhed for the ſupply of the capital. With this view Count Alexis Orlow went with the fleet, and bombarded Negropont, while the troops which landed ſeized the magazines of corn and flour. His ſquadron afterwards cruized along the coaſt of Macedonia, bombarded Cavallo, deſtroyed or carried off the conſiderable magazines at Salonica, and in the gulph of Caſſandra. On the other ſide, Count Theodore Orlow ſcoured Natolia, cannonaded Rhodes, and afterwards entered the Gulph of Macrin. This place ſince the war has been made the depoſitory of the corn that is brought from Syria and Egypt, which from thence is ſent by land to Conſtantinople. Under the direction of his Excellency, I had the honour to command the troops that were ſent aſhore upon this occaſion. The enemy at firſt made a ſhew of defending their magazines, but were ſoon obliged to abandon them, with the loſs of 60 men, beſides ſeveral wounded and made priſoners. We likewiſe took ſome chebecks, and four pieces of cannon, and had only two men killed, and a few wounded. A tranſport ſhip, with troops on board, was attacked by 5 Turkiſh galleys, but after a ſmart engagement the latter were forced to ſheer off. This is the ſubſtance of what has paſſed in this part of the world.*"

Nov. 21. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, Preſident of the College of New-York, is juſt arrived in the Fox, Capt. Norman, from New-York. He is ſaid to have come over at the deſire of the clergy, to further the ſettlement of a Biſhop in America.

A letter from Dublin mentions, that the late Dr. Lucas died in very narrow circumſtances, and that a penſion is talked of for his widow, a young lady whom he married but a few years ago.

The affair of the Miſſiſippi government is revived ſince Lord Hillſborough's return from Ireland, and we are told that a civil eſtabliſhment on that river will take place in the courſe of the preſent winter.

Lord North, we hear, determines in the courſe of next ſeſſions to bring in a bill for the purpoſe of leſſening the number of executions, and confining capital criminals (unleſs convicted of murder) to ſome public work for life, where it is poſſible their labour may make an attonement for the violations, which they have committed upon the laws of their country.

Nov. 23. This day the State Lottery began drawing.

A Mr.---- is arrived from Bengal, who is ſaid to have amaſſed above one hundred thouſand pounds by a monopoly of rice; and to which monopoly, it is ſaid, was chiefly owing the late terrible and affecting famine in that country, by which nearly 100,000 unhappy people loſt their lives.---Who would wiſh the enjoyment of riches at ſuch a price?

It is confidently aſſerted that a treaty of marriage is on foot, and will be celebrated in a few days, between her Grace the Ducheſs Dowager of Bedford, and the Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Taviſtock in Devonſhire, formerly Secretary to his Grace the late Duke, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is ſaid that the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of June laſt, on the coaſt of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 90,000 l.

The ſmugglers from the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, taken by his Majeſty's cutters, in the courſe of this year, have been computed at 40,000 l.

Nov 25. A War in Germany is inevitable. The King of Pruſſia has entered Poland with 40,000 men. The Ruſſians have evacuated the fortified places in their poſſeſſion, on the Germanic ſide of Poland, for Pruſſian garriſons. The unadviſed precipitancy of the Court of Vienna, in making a demand of ceſſions on the ſide Moldavia, kindled this flame. The Czarina was enraged; and ſhe ſet all engines at work to rouſe his Pruſſian Majeſty's ambition, and natural jealouſy againſt Auſtria.

The diſpute between Great-Britain and Spain will produce no immediate conſequences. It was altogether a ſmuggling affair in the Weſt-Indies; and it will be explained away. In the mean time Spain is actually arming. France will not continue an idle ſpectator on the continent; and we, from treaty, as well as good policy, muſt take an active part on the oppoſite ſide.

The cabinet here has declared, in the moſt ſolemn terms, againſt a continental war. I hope the reſolution will be kept. But it is apparent, it is certain, that we muſt, in three weeks, begin to arm. The general diſpoſition to war on the continent renders the meaſure neceſſary; and I am convinced that every neceſſary meaſure will be taken. To be prepared is, perhaps, to prevent war: If we keep to the ocean, hoſtilities, under a prudent management, will do no harm to commerce.---I would, therefore, adviſe ſtockholders not to be bubbled out of their property. There is no fear of public bankruptcy; there can be no fear, as long as we are *determined to confine ourſelves to our own element, the ſea.*

SCÆVA.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 8.

"I could not ſuffer the courier to depart, without the pleaſure of acquainting you, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter is ſo far recovered, as to be able to bear the motion of the coach without affecting his breath, and to dine with his company as uſual. We leave this place the 12th inſt. for Piſa, where our ſtay may be about three weeks; it is then a doubt whether we make Florence in our way to Rome, or take it in our return."

Extract of a Letter from a merchant in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in London, dated Oct. 20, 1771.

"At five o'clock this afternoon, the Vera Cruz, a Spaniſh frigate (Don Antonio de la Vega, Commander) arrived from the Iſle of Falkland, after a paſſage of 35 days; and two hours after, one Scott (an Iriſh ſailor, who has been ſome time in the Spaniſh ſervice, and ſailed in the ſaid frigate) came to my houſe. This fellow aſſures me, that on the 15th or 16th of July, two Engliſh ſhips arrived at that iſland, in order to take poſſeſſion thereof, in conformity to the convention lately ſigned between the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Lord Rochford; that the Commodore preſented his orders to the Spaniſh Commander, but that he raiſed ſo many difficulties about the reſtitution, whether it was to be of the whole iſland, or barely of Port Egmont, that after a three days conference upon the matter, the ſaid Engliſh ſhips were forced to depart; yet it is not known for what port they ſet ſail. The ſailor could not inform me what was the purport or ſubſtance of the difficulties ſtarted: However, the fact is what I have relating, and that the reſtitution was not made. It is alſo very certain, that the Vera Cruz was purpoſely diſpatched hither, to give information of this affair to the Court, and that for the greater ſecrecy of it, the Captain has his orders to pretend, that he comes immediately from Buenos Ayres, and to ſuffer nobody to come aſhore. The ſailor in my houſe, being one of thoſe who rowed the boat, that brought aſhore the Court diſpatches, watched his opportunity to elope, and in hopes of a handſome gratuity, for bringing the news to an Engliſhman, fled to my houſe to communicate it to me, as, through the Captain's great care, it is kept a profound ſecret from the public.

"This is ſo very intereſting a piece of intelligence, that I beg you will immediately cauſe it to be inſerted in our public papers, that the nation may not be ſurpriſed and impoſed upon, but prepared againſt every event that may happen; and if you have an intimacy with any of our Miniſters, you will do well to communicate it to them, and produce this very letter of mine, to convince them of the reality of the matter, &c."

"P. S. By the next poſt you may expect farther particulars relative to this affair, time not permitting me at preſent to ſay more."

Nov. 29. A letter from Ireland adviſes, that when the Houſe of Commons of that kingdom waited on the Lord Lieutenant, with their reſolution, viz.---"That ſeven Commiſſioners have been ſufficient for the collection of the Revenue," he ſaid,

Gentlemen, I think it my duty to inform his Majeſty of the ſenſe of the Houſe of Commons, expreſſed in this reſolution; and I think it incumbent upon me, upon this occaſion, to acquaint you, that I have received his Majeſty's letters for appointing certain Commiſſioners therein mention d, to the number of five, to be Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and certain other perſons, to the number of ſeven, to be Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, purſuant to the ſeveral acts of parliament in this kingdom.

The reſolution was carried by a majority of 46.

The patriotic party in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, we hear, intend, ſince they have carried the queſtion againſt *encreaſing* the number of the revenue Commiſſioners, to make a motion for *reducing* the preſent board; which conſiſts of ſeven members, as ſeldom more than three ever reſide in the kingdom, for the tranſaction of public buſineſs.

The Lord Lieutenant may, in obedience to the Royal command, increaſe the officers of the Crown to what number he pleaſes in Ireland. But if parliament refuſes to make a proviſion for their maintenance, we apprehend that very few, indeed, will be proud of enliſting themſelves under the banners of government.

By an inceſſant rain which fell laſt week, the river Tees ſwelled upwards of 20 feet perpendicular higher than the oldeſt man can remember. Thirty-four ſhips were wrecked on Sunderland Bar, and on the north and ſouth ſand, three colliers were filled with water, one engine entirely ruined, out of 700 keels, belonging to the river Wear, not 100 are found ſafe. Nineteen houſes were waſhed away at Briggate, Barnard-caſtle, and a number of work-houſes, furniture, and ſtock in trade, of many perſons ſwept away. At Yarum half the town is ſwept away, 46 perſons miſſing.

The following is a copy of a letter received yeſterday by the maſters of Old and New Lloyd's coffee-houſes.

Extract of a letter from on board the Druid ſloop of war, at Spithead, dated the 25th inſt.

"Having fallen in with a veſſel on my paſſage home from Jamaica, which, from circumſtances, I have reaſon to believe, was largely inſured, I therefore think it a duty incumbent on me, and every other officer, to make caſes of this kind known to the public.

"In lat. 29 N. long. 65 W. ſeeing a veſſel lying diſmaſted, about ſix miles to the Leeward of me, expecting to find her in great diſtreſs, I bore down to her, ſent a boat on board, and found her to be a fine new brig, lumber laden, belonging to New-London. She had been diſmaſted the 10th of Sept. and on the 23d the maſter and crew quitted her, as appears by a writing with chalk againſt the bulk-head of the cabbin, and ſigned by the maſter; for what reaſon they quitted her I cannot conceive, unleſs from her being deeply inſured; her hull being new, and in ſuch good condition, that there was not a drop of water in her, at the time I fell in with her, which was five days after the maſter and crew had left her; and every thing being taken away, except the cargo, gives me reaſon to ſuſpect ſomething not right at the bottom. I am, &c. RICHARD PEARSON."

Mr. Mackey, the eminent linen factor, who died a few days ago, has left by will the ſum of 500l. to Mr. Sheriff Wilkes, as a ſmall mark of the eſteem he had of his patriotic virtues.

PROMOTED.] Benjamin Bernard, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the 23d. regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Hennington, who retires. Harry Blunt, Eſq; to be Major to the ſaid regiment, in the room of Major Bernard, preferred. Lieutenant Rowland Manwarring, of the 7th regiment of foot, to be a Captain in his Majeſty's 1ſt or Royal regiment of foot.

DIED.] At his ſeat in Hampſhire, the moſt noble and puiſſant Prince Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viſcount Wilton, and Baron Chandos of Sudley, Knight of the Bath. His Grace is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his only ſon, James, Marquis of Carnarvon.

Nov. 30. This being the birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, when ſhe enters the 53d year of her age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Miniſters on the occaſion, and at night there will be a grand ball at St. James's. Entertainments the moſt magnificent will be given this evening by the great officers of ſtate, and all the tradeſmen of the Royal Family have a ſum of money allowed them to celebrate it as a high feſtival.

It is beyond a queſtion certain, that Lord Camden has broke entirely with Lord Chatham, from an utter impoſſibility of ſubmitting any longer to that Nobleman's aſſumed airs of ſuperiority; ſo that oppoſition is now weakened in one of its principal quarters, and bids fair for annihilation before the meeting of parliament.

An old correſpondent, on whoſe intelligence we can depend, ſays, that while the Miniſtry are traduced from all quarters, and charged with almoſt every poſſible malverſation, their conduct, in regard to the naval department (a very eſſential branch of their buſineſs) is highly meritorious and praiſe worthy; for that our fleet is in excellent order; 40 ſail of the line can, on any emergency, be fitted out immediately; and tho' the eſtabliſhment of our Navy is now ſo high, and ſo reſpectable, *there is not a ſingle Navy Bill at this time bearing Intereſt*, which has not been the caſe for a great many years paſt.

The Lucretia, Packwood, of New-London, lumber laden, was met with at ſea the 10th of Sept. in Lat. 29 Deg. N. and Long. 65 Deg. by the Druid ſloop of war, without any living ſoul on board.

The Courts at Weſtminſter-hall are at preſent in a ſtate of much ſurprize, from a permiſſion given in the Common Pleas for a new trial, in a caſe lately decided before Lord Mansfield. The ground upon which the new trial was granted, is an aſſertion (we know not how true) that his Lordſhip miſdirected the Jury, and it is thought that the affair will be productive of very ſerious conſequences.

BOSTON, January 30, 1772.

Captain White, from Liverpool, which he left the 2d of December, is arrived at Plymouth, but brought no Papers to Town.

NEW-YORK, *February* 3.

Several Counterfeit Jerſey *Three Pound Bills* are now current among us, dated 31ſt of Dec. 1763, ſigned *Smith, Johnſton* and *Skinner*: They are well executed, but the Coat of Arms and Bordering appear more plain in them than in the true Ones: The Words, *New-Jerſey, Three Pounds*, on the Margin of the Sun, is very viſible and plain in the Counterfeits, and ſcarcely to be obſerved in the true Ones; the Coat of Arms is very remarkable in the Plainneſs of the Supporters.--In the Word THREE in the Counterfeits, under the Sun, the two EE's are ſhorter than the Reſt of the Word.---In the true Bills, on the right Hand Border, are two remarkable black Spots, near the upper and lower End, which are wanting in the Counterfeits: The Signers Names are wrote well, and rather better than the true Ones.

Feb. 10. On Monday laſt, about one o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Sloop loaded with Staves, ſome Flax-ſeed, and ten Caſks of Pot-Aſh (Chatfield, Maſter) from New-Haven, bound here, in coming thro' Hell-Gate, the Wind ſuddenly dying away, was driven upon the Rocks on the Long-Iſland Shore, where the Veſſel will be loſt, but the People were, and it is hoped moſt of the Cargoe will be, ſaved.

The Ship York, Capt. Provooſt, arrived here laſt Friday, in 9 Weeks and two days, from Portſmouth, having ſailed from thence in Company with his Majeſty's Ship the Portland, of 60 Guns, for Antigua, but parted with her a few Days after they came out, in a Gale of Wind.

Capt. Provooſt informs us, That his Majeſty's Ships the Royal Oak, Terrible, Worceſter, and Lenox, were to ſail form Portſmouth for Spithead the Day after him, in order to join Admiral Pye, who lay there with 9 Ships of the Line.

The 17th of January, in Lat. 36: 37, Long. 58: 19, Capt. Provooſt ſpoke with the Ship St. George, Capain Muir, from South-Carolina for London, 16 Days out, all well.

Capt. Provooſt had extreme bad Weather on the Paſſage, and in a Gale of Wind loſt his Mizen Maſt by the Board, and had conſiderable Damage done to the Ship.

Yeſterday the Earl of Hallifax Packet, Capt. Bolderſon, ſailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. DUNLAP ADAMS, *Merchant, of Trenton, to his Friend in New-York, dated February* 2.

"About Two o'Clock in the Morning of laſt Thurſday I awoke, hearing the crackling Noiſe of Fire; I deſired my Wife to ariſe, for that I thought the Houſe in Flames! I ran to the Store Door in the Hall, from whence the Noiſe proceeded, and on opening it, the Smoke and Flames iſſued out in a Torrent;------paſſing up the Stair-caſe, it prevented my aſcending to the Relief of the Reſt of my Family: I then made all the Noiſe in my Power to awake them, which ſucceeded, but the Smoke and Flames prevented their deſcending; Providence inſpired them with Preſence of Mind and Courage to retreat to the back Window.---My ſecond Daughter jumped down, with her younger Siſter in her Arms, who, with the Reſt of the Children, a young Lad, and Servant Girl, all eſcaped unhurt.----Thanks be to God for opening my Eyes at the inſtant he did! in a few Minutes after, we muſt all have awoke in Eternity! I can ſcarce muſter Spirits to write to my Brothers, but requeſt you will do it, and inform them, that I ſaved neither Book, Paper, nor any Thing, except one Bed, and a few Trifles. The Inhabitants came to our Aſſiſtance as quick as they could, with Fire Engines, &c. but the Flames ſpread ſo rapidly, they could not be ſtopped, till the following Houſes were deſtroyed, viz.-----Micajah How's, Eſq; Mr. Cummins's, Mrs. Merceiles's, Mr. Job Moore's, and a Stable belonging to William Morris, Eſq;"

To the PRINTER.

JUST before our Supreme Court ended on Saturday laſt, an Order of the General Aſſembly was ſerved on Mr. Juſtice Livingſton, the only Judge then on the Bench, commanding that the Proceedings in a certain Action of Ejectment, depending in that Court, between James Jackſon, on the Demiſe of William Bayard, Eſq; Plaintiff, againſt John Stiles, Hendrick Oblinus, Tenant, *ſhould be ſtayed during the Seſſion*. The Judge, influenced by a conſciencious Regard to his Oath, and the Duties of his important Office, did not comply with the Mandate by *ſtaying the Proceedings*, of which he has ſince by Letter informed the Speaker of the Houſe: What Steps will next be taken, Time muſt determine.

The Copy of this Order, with the Judge's Letter, and ſome Obſervations drawn from the Extent of the Judge's Oath, and from the Law and Conſtitution, will, in due Time, be laid before the awful Tribunal of the Public, that every Member of the Community may be enabled to judge for himſelf.

The impartial and uninterrupted Adminiſtration of Juſtice is ſo eſſential to the Liberties and Happineſs of a free People, and the Danger of over-awing the Judges in the Diſpenſation of it, ſo great, that it is hoped every Man, who values the Bleſſings and Privileges derived from our excellent Conſtitution, will endeavour to diveſt himſelf of all *Party Prejudices*, and prepare his Mind for the Conſideration of a Subject of the laſt Importance to the well-being of Society.

The Author, impreſſed with theſe Sentiments, and uninfluenced by any other Motives than thoſe of ſerving his Country, will enter upon the Enquiry with a due Deference to his Superiors, and yet with all that Freedom and Boldneſs which the Importance of the Subject demands, and which every Engliſhman is intitled to: Are not our Neighbours in the other Colonies eventually intereſted in the preſent Inquiry? Do we not all derive our common Privileges from the ſame Conſtitution? And may not what is done in one Province, be urged as a Precedent in another? If ſo, is it not the Duty of every Printer on the Continent to teſtify his Regard to the ſacred Rights of the People, by reprinting what may be offered on this intereſting Subject? and thoſe Wri-

ters who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Defence of their Country on former Occaſions, are hereby called upon to favour the Public with their Sentiments.

If the Author's feeble Endeavours ſhould ſo far ſucceed as to raiſe his ſleeping Countrymen to a due Attention to their common Intereſt, or if others ſhould be thereby induced to undertake the Taſk, it will give him inexpreſſible Pleaſure, and he will, with Satisfaction, reſign his Pen to an abler Hand. CATO.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

Wedneſday the 5th Inſtant, in the Evening, died very ſuddenly, in the 58th Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN CORREY, a reputable Tradeſman of this City; a Man, whoſe humane Principles and Conduct in Life juſtly gained him the Good-will and Eſteem of his Fellow-Citizens. And laſt Sunday his Remains were decently interred in the Old Preſbyterian Burying-Ground, attended by a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants.

On the 18th of January laſt was killed, and ſold by Edward Flounders, the largeſt and fatteſt HEIFER ever known in this Market; ſhe was 4 Years old, and was raiſed and fed by John Lea, at Wilmington, New-Caſtle County. The Beef weighed 894 lb. the Tallow 180, and the Hide 101; the whole Weight 1175 lb.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Your publiſhing the following in your uſeful Paper, will oblige your conſtant Reader, and reſpectful Correſpondent.

THE SPECTATOR, in one of his Papers, No. 509, has this Sentiment, "Every Man, upon Reflection, will find, there is a remote Influence upon his own Affairs, in the Proſperity or Decay of the trading Part of Mankind;"---as this Truth is very obvious to me, I beg Leave to make a few Remarks on the preſent State of Trade in this City and Province.

It has been already very fully obſerved, that the Vendues, which are ſo numerous and frequent in this City, are a Means for a Number of Strangers, and People of the other Colonies, as well as ſome Perſons reſiding in England, to ſend large Quantities of Merchandize to be diſpoſed of at public Sale:---The Goods of Courſe have been expoſed, and it is beyond all Doubt, that prodigious Quantities have been ſold for conſiderably leſs than the firſt Coſt:---What is the Conſequence? The regular fair Traders, and Numbers of ſuch as are Natives of the Province, and who, in many Reſpects, have added greatly to its Emolument, are thrown out of their Chance of increaſing their Fortunes, and in Fact (if the preſent Mode is continued) many of thoſe, who have a natural Right to trade here, and have been regularly brought up to Buſineſs, will ſcarce be able to maintain their Families with Reputation. What is the further Conſequence? The Houſes they have already built muſt be diſpoſed of, the Carpenters, the Bricklayers, and other numerous Tradeſmen, who have received the Benefit of their Induſtry, muſt expect no more Employ from them.---This increaſing City of Courſe may languiſh; for, in the Hands of Strangers the Money is now depoſited, and with them may take its Flight, perhaps to diſtant Climes. Even the Education of Children may be neglected; for how, without the Means of a Support, will Parents be enabled to pay for Books and Learning? Some may think this too high a Flight; but let us conſider the Matter a little further, and we ſhall ſee ſome Reaſon for theſe Imaginations.

Can any trading Man obtain a Living without a Profit? It will be readily granted he cannot; but then, ſays another Perſon, let him turn to ſome other Buſineſs; this is eaſily ſaid, but not ſo eaſily effected; but let me aſk whether any Perſon, who has the Good of this Province at Heart, would wiſh to ſee the regular Traders put to ſuch a Shift, and a Number of Foreigners immediately ſupply their Places? I would charitably ſuppoſe, that there are very few of a Diſpoſition, ſo extremely unfriendly to the Welfare of their Countrymen.----Much eaſier would it be for a few Individuals to quit the Vendue Buſineſs, and revert to their former Occupations, than for Hundreds of Importers, and Thouſands of Shopkeepers, who are ſo materially affected by the Vendues, to enter upon new Schemes for their Support, as many Failures, among a reputable Part of the Community, might be the unhappy Conſequence.

Perhaps the Propoſal reſpecting the few Individuals above mentioned, may be thought rather harſh, but although I am fully of Opinion that there is great Propriety in that Sentiment, yet I will very freely confeſs, that there are ſeveral of the Gentlemen, who are in the Practice of ſelling Goods publickly at Vendues, for whom I have a great Reſpect, as good Neighbours and Fellow-citizens. It is not the Men I object againſt, it is the Mode of Selling, which is ſo prejudicial to all fair Trading, and the Community in general. Here it may be objected, that this Man is deſirous the Trade ſhould be confined to a regular Channel, and in that Caſe the Merchants may demand an unreaſonable Advance upon their Goods. This Objection appears to me by no Means well grounded, becauſe there are ſuch Numbers of Importers, ſo much diſpoſed to keep down the Prices, for the Sake of making large Sales, and in Truth, for another very good Reaſon, viz. That moſt of the Shopkeepers of late, have known the Coſt of Goods, as well as thoſe who immediately imported them. This being a Matter of Fact, I hope that Objection will vaniſh.

As to Vendues being a Means of the Country People being ſupplied with Goods on ſomething lower Terms than they could be, if this Mode of ſelling was reſtricted to proper Bounds, I would requeſt the Liberty of aſking one or two Queſtions. Suppoſe a Perſon ſhould go to a Merchant's Store, and tell him, well, Friend, I will purchaſe ſome Goods of you, if you will ſell them for leſs than they coſt you; what ſhould we think of ſuch a Man? Or, ſuppoſe I wanted to employ a Carpenter, a Bricklayer, a Shoemaker, or any other Tradeſman, what would he think of me, if I told him, he ſhould do my Work, on Condition that he would undertake it at a much leſs Price than he could poſſibly afford? I am of Opinion, that there are very few who would deſire to trade, or procure Labour, upon ſuch Terms; and I do hope, there is more Honour and Generoſity among my Countrymen, than to wiſh to ſee ſuch a Mode of trading continued among us: "Live and let Live," is an ancient Proverb, but a very good One; and for People to be generally thus diſpoſed, is deſerving of Encouragement; and, I think, the likelieſt Means of promoting the Welfare of this Province, which, though it has lately appeared to be ſubject to moſt extraordinary and unexpected Impoſitions, I hope will be ſo governed, as to flouriſh to the lateſt Ages.

I ſhall juſt add one more ſtriking Circumſtance reſpecting the Vendue Sales, which is this; ſome neceſſitous People, for the Sake of a ſhort Support of their ſinking Credit, ſend their Goods to Vendue, when perhaps they have not ſufficient to pay their Debts, by which Means their Affairs grow worſe and worſe, and their Creditors are finally obliged to receive a ſhameful Compoſition; whereas if the Debtor had been prudent, he might have diſcharged his Obligations with ſome Degree of Honour, ſhewn himſelf a Man of Honeſty, and deſerving the future Favour of thoſe by whom he might have been entruſted; but by ſuch imprudent Conduct as is above deſcribed, a Number of People become great Loſers, and the Loſs is not confined to Merchants only, but will be found, in many Inſtances, to be exceedingly extenſive in its Circulation.

I now conclude with repeating the Quotation I firſt began with, which I believe will not be thought to be improperly adapted upon this Occaſion, viz. "Every Man, upon Reflection, will find, there is a remote Influence upon his own Affairs, in the Proſperity or Decay of the trading Part of Mankind."

A PHILADELPHIAN.

*** A SPECIAL MEETING of the *American Philoſophical Society*, will be held in their Hall To-morrow Evening, at Six o'Clock, on Buſineſs of great Importance; at which the Members are earneſtly requeſted to be punctual in their Attendance.

☞ *The Extracts from* A Guide to Juries, *by* A Pennſylvania Farmer, *are come to hand, but much too long for the Gazette; tho' too ſhort, perhaps, to anſwer any valuable Purpoſe, on ſo important a Subject; as ſuch Extracts, if defective, or injudiciouſly made, might, poſſibly, miſlead thoſe they are intended to inſtruct.*

*** *We would willingly inſert the Piece ſigned* Obſervator; *but are in Hopes the Writer will, on Reflexion, be of Opinion with us, that where the greateſt Abilities have no Succeſs, feebler Efforts muſt rather be hurtful.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Schooner William, N. Lamſon, for Boſton. Brig Betſy, R. Inkſon, Grenades.

CLEARED. NONE.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Price One Shilling,

SLOTHFULNESS REPROVED, and the EXAMPLE of the SAINTS propoſed for IMITATION: A SERMON, occaſioned by the Death of the Reverend Mr. *WILLIAM RAMSAY*, M.A. Who departed this LIFE *November* 5, 1771, in the 39th Year of his Age. Delivered at FAIRFIELD, in COHANSIE, *December* 9, 1771. *By* ENOCH GREEN, *A. M.*

To which is ſubjoined, by particular Deſire,

A FUNERAL EULOGIUM, on the ſame Occaſion. *By* JONATHAN ELMER, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, February 10, 1772.

THOSE Gentlemen who have done the Author of the COMPLEAT SURVEYOR the favour of aſſiſting him in receiving ſubſcribers for his intended publication, are deſired to favour him with an account of the number of perſons who have been pleaſed to leave their names with them reſpectively, as encouragers of the deſign; in which they will add a further obligation on their obliged, and moſt obedient humble ſervant, S. GALE, at Mr. Timothy Berrett's, Japanner, in Arch-ſtreet.

N. B. The work is ready, and will be delivered to the preſs immediately, on the author's receiving an account of there being a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers, which (from the good ſucceſs he has met with himſelf) he has great reaſon to hope is already accompliſhed.

Subſcriptions continue to be taken in (till the whole be printed) by Mr. Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe, Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers, Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, and Mr. R. Bell, at the late Union Library, in Philadelphia; Mr. Matthias Slough, in Lancaſter; Mr. James Pollock, in Carliſle; George Wood, Eſq; in Bedford; Mr. Joſeph Pennock, at Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter county; Mr. Iſaac Collins, in Burlington; Mr. Zachariah Roſſell, in Mount-holly; Mr. Hugh Gaine, and Meſſieurs Noel and Hazard, in New-York; Mr. Alexander M'Mechan, in Baltimore; Mr. Robert Wells, in Charleſtown, South-Carolina; Mr. Alexander Phœnix, at Savannah, in Georgia; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in America. ¶

Philadelphia, February 12, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Berks, Lancaſter, and Northampton, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quitrent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the 24th of this Month (February) to the 2d of March next, for receiving the Quitrents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, from the 3d of March to the 7th; at Pennſbury, for the County of Bucks, from the 9th to the 14th; at the Town of Reading, in Berks County, from the 16th to the 21ſt; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the 23d to the 28th; and, at the Town of Eaſton, for the County of Northampton, from the 6th of April to the 11th incluſive; at which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons concerned are required to pay their Arrearages, otherwiſe Diſtreſſes will certainly be made, purſuant to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly, in that Caſe made and provided, expreſs Orders having been given for putting ſaid Act in Execution againſt thoſe, who neglect to make Payment.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

Mansfield Townſhip, Burlington County, Feb. 7, 1772.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be taken out of the Subſcriber's drawer, this morning, by WILLIAM MORLIN, *two joes and* 11 *half-joes, one milled piſtole, and about Twenty Pounds in paper money.*

Said Morlin *is about* 5 *feet* 10 *or* 11 *inches high, aged about* 23 *years, a well ſet fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has lightiſh eyes, and dark curled hair; had on, when he went away, a coarſe hat, a blue ſurtout, with croſs pockets, a blue tight bodied coat, and blue double-breaſted veſt; fine ſhirt, marked H. R; a ſtriped ſilk handkerchief about his neck, and had four more off the ſame piece; buckſkin breeches, too ſhort for him, rediſh brown and white mixed worſted ſtockings, new pumps, with yellow carved buckles in them. He calls himſelf this country born, but, from his dialect, is ſuppoſed to be a Weſt-country man. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be convicted of the theft, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM SHREVE. ¶

Cheſter, February 10, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant February, will be expoſed to public ſale, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good brick dwelling-houſe, orchard, meadow, &c. ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Robert Green, Thomas Gibſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Chandler, ſeized and taken in execution by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 22d day of this inſtant February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, ſeveral acres of meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the door; bounded by lands of Joſeph Caldwell, John Lewis, Simon Letchberger, and the road leading from Newtown Square to Philadelphia; late the eſtate of Peter M'Dowell, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 3d day of March next, will be expoſed to ſale, at 12 o'clock, at John Kerlin's tavern, in Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, a meſſuage, or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, containing one acre, more or leſs, with a ſtone houſe and ſmith's ſhop thereon; bounded by Lancaſter road, by the road leading to the Yellow Spring, and by other land of Joſhua Bean; late the eſtate of Joſhua Bean, ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, or tenement, and warrant right, of and in 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmell, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Campbell, John Strong, and others: At the ſame time and place will be ſold, two cows, a mare and colt, a bed and bedding, and ſundry houſhold furniture; all late the property of Alexander Gould, ſenior, and Alexander Gould, junior, but ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1772.

To be SOLD,

At the Farm of the Subſcriber, at Point-No-Point,

A FEW TONS of RED CLOVER, and young TIMOTHY HAY, cured in dry Weather, and in the beſt Manner. JOHN GIBSON.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1772.

THIS EVENING, at Six o' Clock, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO BRICK HOUSES, being three Stories high, adjoining each other, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and between the Houſes of John Lownes and George Shoemaker; together with the Lot of Ground on which the Buildings ſtand, being 20 Feet and 6 Inches in Front, and about 53 Feet deep. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to ENOCH STORY, Broker.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED ſober ſteady WOMAN, who is capable of taking Care of a ſmall Family in the Country, within five Miles of this City. If ſhe be one of the People called Quakers, ſhe will be liked the better. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Philadelphia, Feb.* 11, 1772. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to Meſſieurs HESLOP and BLAIR, of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, that their two Convict Servants, THOMAS HENRY ENMAN, and WILLIAM MOOR, adverti ſed in No. 2249 of the Pennſylvania Gazette, are now confined in Trenton Goal, New-Jerſey, where they are deſired to come or ſend for them.

TO BE LETT,

A CERTAIN meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the great Manatawny road from Philadelphia to Reading, 28 miles from each, containing about 120 acres, of which about 12 acres are good meadow, now in the tenure of Benjamin Myer, and hath been a licenced Tavern theſe ſeveral years.

Alſo a plantation, in Plumſted townſhip, in the county of Bucks, about 33 miles from Philadelphia, containing near 200 acres, a great part of which is freſh land, ſome meadow made, and a large quantity may be made. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. DAVID KENNEDY. ¶5s. Tbc.

DURHAM IRON-WORKS,

TO be LETT.----The ſuperior Quality of the Ore, and the many Advantages attending theſe Works, are ſo well known, it is unneceſſary to ſay any Thing in their Favour.---For the Terms of the Leaſe, apply to JOSEPH GALLOWAY, in Philadelphia.

HENRY BARNHOLD, of this City, Grocer, having aſſigned all his Effects to the Subſcribers, for the general Benefit of his Creditors, and alſo appointed us his Attorneys for the Recovery of his Debts, all Perſons, indebted to ſaid BARNHOLD, are deſired to make immediate Payment, in order that a Dividend may be made thereof. THOMAS CLIFFORD, ROBERT PROUD, JAMES BUDDEN.

4w

Philad. Feb. 10, 1772.

Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, February 9, 1772.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

BROKE *out of Salem Goal, laſt night, the three following perſons, to wit,* JOSEPH BELDEN, *born in Cumberland county, a well ſet fellow, about* 25 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, a fair complexion, lightiſh brown hair, tied; had on, when he broke goal, a blue jacket, old tow trowſers, and old hat; one of his little fingers crook'd in his hand.* EVAN GRIFFITH, *a Fuller by trade, about* 35 *years of age, a down looking fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured jacket, under pluſh ditto, blue trowſers, old hat. Alſo a Negroe, who calls his name* Jacob; *committed on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, about* 25 *years of age, a ſly artful fellow; had on a blue jacket, a white under ditto, blue trowſers, and old hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid perſons, or either of them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *for each, or* Six Pounds *for the three, paid by* BATEMAN LLOYD, *Sheriff.* ¶

Baltimore county, Maryland, January 14, 1772.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from JOSHUA ANDERSON's *plantation, on Octarara, in Cæcil county, about two months ago, a ſorrel MARE, about* 14 *hands high,* 8 *or* 9 *years old, a blaze face, and branded on her left ſhoulder with W, a white ſpot on the left ſide of her back, occaſioned by the cart ſaddle, a ſquat thick well ſet mare, paces and trots well. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, at Rock-Run, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN WILSON. §

Northern Liberties, February 8, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing 11 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated, two Miles from the City of Philadelphia, in the Diſtrict of Richmond, commonly called Point-No-Point; bounded by the River Delaware, and the Point Road. From thence there is a fine Proſpect of the City and its Port. The Soil is high and dry, of the beſt Kind for Gardening. For further Information, enquire of the Subſcriber, who lives near the Premiſes. *Tbctf.* JOSEPH BALL.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MATTHEW BIAYS, Ship-joiner, of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe that have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be ſettled by SAMUEL BIAYS, and JOHN MORRIS, Adminiſtrators. §

Now ſelling at PRIME COST, by

MARY SYMONDS, MILLINER,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, betwixt Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

ALL ſorts of thread, blond, and Trolly laces; footings, edgings, and pearls, cambricks, lawns and muſlins, of every kind, gulix hollands, clouting diaper, damaſks, diaper and ſuperfine table cloths, printed linen, India ſilk, black and white alamode and Barcelona handkerchiefs, and black cravats; a variety of gauzes, catgut and Paris net, fly caps and lappets, gauze ditto, aprons and handkerchiefs; ſkeleton and covered wires; a large aſſortment of trimmings, for hats and cloaks, ermines, fringes and gimps, of various colours, figured, plain, love, and velvet ribbons; mens, womens, boys and girls gloves and mitts, of every kind and colour; ladies ſattin riding hats, with feathers, or gold or ſilver buttons, or bands for ditto, ladies ſtomachers, with French and Italian breaſt flowers, ſmall French and Italian flowers and egrets, with childrens garland ditto, fillets and turbans, of various ſorts; pearl, French and Engliſh white wax, garnet and jet necklaces and ear-rings, with gold wires for ditto, with great choice of the moſt faſhionable ſilk and ſattin cloaks and ſhades, womens and childrens black and coloured ſilk, Dunſtable and chip hats and bonnets, boys ſilk hats and caps, with gold or ſilver bands for ditto; a great variety of fans, and mounts for ditto; perſians, taffeties, peelongs, ſarſanets, modes, mantuas, tobines; white, black and coloured rich ſattins, and white watered tabby, childbed baſkets, pincuſhions and chimney lines, all kinds of womens and childrens ſtays, ſilk and cotton hoſe, buttons, tapes and threads, of every ſort, ſewing ſilks, bindings, needles, pins, ſciſſars; calicoes, cottons and chints; neat claſp pocket books, dolls, dreſt and undreſt, purſes, combs, &c. &c. alſo a large quantity of the beſt death-head, gilt, and gold and ſilver thread buttons, and a great variety of all kinds of trimmings, very low.

N. B. As the ſaid *Mary Symonds* intends for London in the ſpring, and to return early in the fall, with a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable goods, ſhe will be greatly obliged to her friends, if they will pleaſe to ſettle with her as early as convenient, before her departure.

And all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Symonds*, deceaſed, are requeſted immediately to ſettle their reſpective accounts with the ſaid *Mary Symonds*, or they will, without exception, be abſolutely put in an attorney's hands, without further notice. 6 W.

for giving out and ſigning Policies, and all their other lawful Acts and Tranſactions, done and performed in Purſuance of the Orders, Rules and Stipulations of the Society: And the Stock, Securities and Effects of the Society, ſhall firſt be appropriated and applied to exonerate and indemnify them, and every of them, from all ſuch Coſts, Damages and Expences, as may ariſe in the regular Execution of their Truſt. They ſhall not be anſwerable for the Acts of one another, but only for their own Acts; and therefore any Director ſhall have a Right and Liberty to enter his Diſſent from the Judgment of the reſt in any Matter on the Minute Books of the Society, as a Teſtimony of his Diſapprobation of their Conduct.

XXI. In caſe any Officer or Director ſhould die, or neglect the Truſt he has taken for three Months together, the Board of Directors, or a major Part of them, agreeing, ſhall have Power to chuſe another in his Room, who ſhall ſupply his Place till the next Meeting of the Society.

XXII. They ſhall have Power to make any Bye-laws they may find neceſſary, not repugnant to the preceding Articles and Stipulations; which they ſhall lay before the Society at their next general Meeting, to be approved and confirmed, or diſannulled by them at Pleaſure.

N. B. Perſons, who approve of the Scheme, and chuſe to become Contributors, are requeſted to ſignify their Intention to Mr. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Notary Public, in Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to meet at Mr. MULLEN's Tavern, on Saturday, the 29th Inſtant, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. WILLIAM SEMPLE, Secretary.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,
In ſuch parcels as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers,

A VALUABLE TRACT of improved LAND, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, commonly known by the name of Byerly's Tract, containing about 8000 acres, now in poſſeſſion of a number of tenants, whoſe leaſes will expire the 25th of March next. It is ſituate on the rivers Delaware and Muſconecong, about 6 miles below Eaſton, 10 miles from Union Iron-works, is contiguous both to Mr. Hughes's and Johnſon's forges and griſt-mills, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral other griſt and ſaw-mills. The land is extremely well watered, and of an excellent quality for raiſing of wheat and grain of all kinds. The tract is accommodated with a very good fiſhing place on the river Delaware, where a great quantity of ſhad and other fiſh are taken in the proper ſeaſons. The buyers, on paying down one third of the purchaſe-money, will have time given to pay the reſt. For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Stewart, of Andover Iron-works, who will attend on the land, from the 1ſt to the 25th of March next. *Feb.* 8, 1772. ALLEN and TURNER. 6 *W.*

A GEOGRAPHICAL LECTURE.

THE Subſcriber propoſes to deliver a Courſe of Lectures, upon the pleaſant and uſeful Science of Geography, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall, in Second-ſtreet: The firſt Lecture on Monday next, preciſely at Eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon, and again at Six o' Clock in the Evening; the ſecond Lecture on Tueſday, at the ſame Place and Hours. In this Courſe will be moſt clearly explained, the Figure, Magnitude, and Motion of the Earth and Moon, the different Lengths of Days and Nights, the Viciſſitudes of the Seaſons, the Phaſes of the Moon, and Theory of the Winds and Tides, and of the Cauſes thereof.

Tickets to be had of the Printers hereof, at the Bar of the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. Dunlap, Printer of the Pennſylvania Packet, and of the Lecturer, at Five Shilling each, for the whole Courſe. CHRISTOPHER COLLES.

JAMES ALEXANDER,

At the Sign of the Black Horſe, in Black-Horſe-Alley, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the PUBLIC, that he hath opened a commodious INN of ENTERTAINMENT; being an old accuſtomed Houſe, and convenient for the Reception of Market-people; with a LIVERY STABLE (as good as any in the Province) compleat, for Gentlemens Horſes, and others, able to contain 50, or more, either by the Year or ſhorter Time; and a good Yard and Sheds for Coaches, Chaiſes, and Waggons; where his utmoſt Endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general Satisfaction, and grateful Acknowledgments to thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom. ¶

To be LETT on Groundrent for ever,

SEVERAL LOTS, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, at the Corner of Elm-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets; and in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. For Terms, apply to
4 *W.* CHARLES PEMBERTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at Bladenſburgh, in Maryland, a NEGROE man, named Ezekiel, born in the Jerſeys, 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thin faced, ſlim made, and very active, he ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, and is very plauſible in his diſcourſe, and crafty in his behaviour, that whoever apprehends him muſt take great care, or he will give him the ſlip; he can make coarſe ſhoes, and for 5 years paſt worked at his former maſter's, Starr's forge, on Still-Water, in Suſſex county, in the Jerſeys, where he has been many times ſeen ſince he run away. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS; or if delivered to me, or James Maccubbin, or James Whitehead, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward. *Feb.* 5, 1772. JAMES MILLER.

Glouceſter County, January 20, 1772.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, on the* 16*th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named* PETER WOODFORD, *about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, appears to be about* 21 *or* 22 *years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtraight hair, thin viſage, very much addicted to liquor, a great boaſter, and very quarrelſome, chews tobacco to a great exceſs; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, black ſilk neckcloth, brown waiſtcoat, almoſt new, old blue woollen trowſers, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings, with half boots; it is very likely he may change his name and dreſs, and call himſelf Benjamin Davis; it is probable he may produce a paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*
‖ 5 *W.* *URIAH PAUL.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the 5th day of Third Month (called March)

A CERTAIN LOT, or TRACT of LAND, containing fifteen acres, with a merchant griſt-mill, and fulling mill, both under one roof, with a conſtant ſtream of water, with an overſhot wheel 20 feet high, a public road leading by the end of the mill; alſo a dwelling-houſe, ſituated in the Manor of Moreland, 14 miles from Philadelphia, near Moſes Vancourt's tavern. The vendue to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon, where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the day of ſale.
¶ PETER TYSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in Auguſt, a FLOCK of ſtray SHEEP, the off ear cropped, and two halfpenny marks in the near ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the coſt, and take them away. CHRISTOPHER REESE. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Henry Thompſon, Maſon, late of Eaſt-Caln, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of the Deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, duly proved, that they may have them adjuſted, by
¶ RICHARD DOWNING, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at Simon Shurlock and Richard Dennis's Wharffs or Shipyards, on Saturday, the 22d day of February, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, and continue until all are ſold,

A QUANTITY of Turpentine, with a large parcel of Red Cedar and Live Oak Ship Timber, which is ſuppoſed as good in quality as any imported to Philadelphia. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of ſale, by SIMON SHURLOCK,
¶ RICHARD DENNIS.

WANTED,

A PERSON that is capable of directing the Building a PAPER-MILL;
and to carry on the Buſineſs of Paper-making, when the Mill is compleated.----Such a Perſon will meet with Encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier, at the late Union Library, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said BELL wanteth a large Quantity of fair tanned thin Calf-ſkins, fit for Book-binding, and will buy every Dozen or Half-dozen that is offered to him, at ſuch a Price as will encourage Tanners to provide good Covers for LITERATURE.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1771.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,
In behalf of themſelves, and other owners of the following deſcribed piece of MEADOW GROUND, *viz.*

TWELVE ACRES, lying and being in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and about a mile and a half from this city, bounded weſtwardly by a canal, lately run through a part, where Hollander's Creek is ſtopped out, and partly oppoſite the Moyamenſing houſes, on the ſouthwardly ſide, by the dam, and on the eaſt by the middle of the old bank, on the Wicacoa ſide. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH WHARTON,
JOSEPH MORRIS.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ſecond of March next, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. is tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer, extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore houſe, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, with piazzas in the front, and chambers over them for the ſervants, a cellar under the ſtore houſe, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, 16 feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and lofts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman, and oppoſite ſaid farm, on the other ſide the creek, is a ſmall meſſuage, containing about 14 acres, with a log-houſe erected thereon, which will be ſold with the farm, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Execut.

Excellent MADEIRA WINE,
Fit for immmediate Uſe,
Choice Old BARBADOS SPIRIT, and RUM,
To be SOLD, by
GEORGE MEADE, and Company.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

ON *Monday, the* 4*th day of May next, at the Coffee-houſe, in Baltimore, the HOUSE wherein I now live, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above the market-houſe; the houſe is commodious, and well ſituated for buſineſs, ſtands on a lot* 160 *feet deep, in which there is a fee ſimple.*

At the ſame time will be ſold, a HOUSE adjoining the above, in which Mr. William Harris lives, it is fitted exactly in the ſame manner as the other in front, and the lot is the ſame depth. The only difference between them is, there is a back building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The firſt may be entered on immediately, the other is on leaſe to Mr. Harris, at 60*l. per ann. which leaſe expires the* 1*ſt day of April,* 1773.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. The houſes may be viewed at any time on application. EBENEZER MACKIE.

I intend going out of the country next ſummer; therefore, all perſons indebted to Meſſieurs SPIERS, FRENCH *and* COMPANY, *of Glaſgow, for dealings with me, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; if that is not in their power, I expect at leaſt they will ſettle their accounts by bond. I have on hand, a large and well aſſorted parcel of goods, which I will ſell very cheap by wholeſale,*
EBENEZER MACKIE.

TO be rented for one year, or a term, as may be agreed on, the HOUSE and WHARFF on Fell's-point, known by the name of LONG's; it is conveniently calculated, and well ſituated for taking in goods on ſtorage, and has been rented for 140*l. per annum.*
6. *W.* EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be SOLD by
DAVID POTTS,
At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, about Half-way between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, and neatly drawn; T. Crowley's, London bliſtered, German and American STEEL; Chimney Backs and Jams, of a new Conſtruction; Saſh Weights, Fifty-ſixes, &c. ¶ 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO BILLIARD-TABLES, with their appurtenances. They are as good as new ones, and will be diſpoſed of very reaſonably. Enquire at DANIEL DUCHEMIN's, *the Sign of Little Cheſſea, oppoſite Mr. Drury's Ropewalk, in Southwark.* ¶

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the COLLEGE, in this City, To-day and To-morrow; to begin preciſely at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. In this Courſe, conſiſting of only two Lectures, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. Some of the Experiments will be new, having never been exhibited here before; the moſt remarkable of which will be, the heating of Iron red hot, and even melting it, while it is under, and in Contact with, common cold Water.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each LECTURE.

N. B. If the Weather ſhould not be dry enough in theſe Evenings above appointed, the Exhibition muſt be deferred till the firſt dry Evenings next Week.

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, late from LONDON, HAS juſt opened a ſhop on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia (three doors eaſtward from the Poſt-Office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian-King) Where he ſells, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of chemical and galenical MEDICINES *truly prepared*, with the beſt of DRUGS, patent medicines, varniſhes, &c. Alſo Painters colours, both dry and ready prepared for uſe,---allom, antimony, Æthiop's mineral, borax, brimſtone, camphire, cochineal, copperas, cream of tartar, flours of ſulphur, galls, gum arabic, jalap, Jeſuits bark, ipecacuana, iſinglaſs, magneſia, manna, pearl barley, purging ſalts, rhubarb, ſago, ſalt-petre, ſpermaceti, ſpices in general, verdigreaſe, Anderſon's pills, balſam of honey, Bateman's drops, Daffey's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Hooper's pills, James's powders, Jeſuits drops, imperial tincture for the tooth-ach, iſſue plaiſters, Lockyer's pills, ointment for the itch, Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balſam, court plaiſter, Eau de Luce, Eau de Arq'buſade, eſſence of bargamot, eſſence of lemons, elder flower, honey, Hungary, lavender, mint, orange flower, pepper-mint and roſe waters, lip ſalve, lozenges for coughs, ditto for heart-burn, ſalvolatile drops, ſpirit hartſhorn, ſpirit lavender compound, &c. &c. He likewiſe ſells an excellent balſamic liniment, which effectually cures bruiſes, ſprains, burns, ſcalds and common green wounds, alſo ſtops obſtinate bleedings at the noſe.

Family receipts, and phyſical preſcriptions, are carefully and correctly compounded----Medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations, or iron-works, with proper directions, and ſuited to the diſorders of the country, carefully made up, on the loweſt terms.

As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveral years further experience therein, in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he by that means has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; is therefore well aſſured he can ſell on as low terms as any in this city, and will make it his conſtant endeavours to give full ſatisfaction, to ſuch as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. § 10s.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter County, 18 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres of good lime ſtone land, about 110 acres whereof is cleared, and the remainder well timbered, about 20 acres of good meadow, watered with a never-failing ſtream, a large bearing orchard of grafted fruit, which bears plentifully every year. There are erected on ſaid premiſes, a large well finiſhed ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with cellars, and other convenient buildings, adjacent thereto; alſo a large barn, ſtables, granaries and other outhouſes, all which buildings are in very good repair, being covered with cedar ſhingles. Alſo will be ſold with the above plantation, a tract of 145 acres of woodland, very well timbered with cheſtnut, diſtant a mile and a half from the above deſcribed premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may, by paying one half in hand, have a conſiderable time to pay the remainder, without intereſt. The titles are indiſputable. For terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt deſcribed premiſes, WILLIAM GODFREY. §

TO be ſold by public auction, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 10th day of March next (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) all the LOTS remaining of the OLD ALMS-HOUSE SQUARE, a plan whereof will be left at the Coffee-houſe, and at the houſe of Stephen Collins. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe by private contract, may apply to ſaid STEPHEN COLLINS, LUKE MORRIS, or JOHN DRINKER, jun. who are appointed by the board of managers to treat with ſuch appliers. Tbc.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,
on the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes,

TWO tracts of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt-Jerſey, a quarter of a mile from Prince-Town, adjoining lands of Richard Stockton, Joſeph Horner, and others, containing 261 acres; on ſaid premiſes are a frame dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard; there are near 200 acres thereof cleared, near 15 acres whereof are good meadow, part whereof may be watered from a good ſpring, the remainder of ſaid land is well timbered; late the property of Samuel Cary, deceaſed, and to be ſold by SARAH CARY, Executrix, SAMUEL CARY, and DAVID TWINING, Executors. N. B. The conditions of ſale will be made known the day and place of ſale. *January* 27, 1772. ¶

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

BY Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in America, We, the Collector and Comptroller, of the Port of Philadelphia, do hereby promiſe a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency, to any Perſon who will diſcover, and make known, any one or more of the Perſons concerned in the violent Outrage and Reſcue of the Pilot-Boat, and prohibited Goods, mentioned in the Governor's Proclamation, dated the 5th Day of December laſt, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2242, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction. JOHN SWIFT, Collector, JOSHUA LORING, junior, Comptroller. ‖ 6 *W.*

ALL Perſons who are poſſeſſed of Bills of Credit, iſſued by Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, dated June 15, 1767, are requeſted to bring them to the Provincial Treaſurer, and receive their reſpective Value. The ſaid Bills are denominated SIX POUNDS, FOUR POUNDS, FORTY SHILLINGS. OWEN JONES. 3 M.

To be SOLD, by
BALDWIN and GILBERT,
At their ſtore, at the corner of Front and Vine-ſtreets, viz.

WEST-INDIA and Philadelphia RUM, by the hogſhead, or larger quantity, beſt melaſſes, Muſcovado, loaf and lump ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, cocoa, cotton, fall mackarel, Madeira wine, four years old, by the pipe or quarter caſk, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt; a very large and general aſſortment of red cedar, which they will ſell at a very low price to any perſon, inclining to purchaſe the whole, as they intend to drop that branch; they have likewiſe to ſell a pair of BURR MILL-STONES. §8w.

TO BE LETT,

ON the Firſt of April next, the TAVERN, at the Falls of Schuylkill, now kept by Mr. Lukens. For Terms, apply to Doctor PHINEAS BOND. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

Best possible image.

February 20, 1772. NUMB. 2252.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Improvement of* PUBLIC ROADS: *Occaſioned by a Petition to* ASSEMBLY, *for a* TURNPIKE-ROAD *from* Philadelphia *to* Wright's-Ferry, *on* Saſquehanna. *Humbly addreſſed to the true Friends of* PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVING long obſerved, with real Concern, that our Inattention to the Improvement of Public Roads, and other Inland Communications, between the *Weſtern* Parts of this Province and the Capital, hath been the Means of diverting the natural Products of thoſe Parts to *another Market*, we cannot but be pleaſed to find, that this Matter is at laſt become a Subject of ſome Conſideration. A Petition to the *Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly* has been promoted in the County of *Lancaſter*, ſetting forth ſuch Grievances as have been the Conſequences of bad Roads, and praying for ſome Redreſs in the Premiſes. Every Perſon ſeems to have a juſt Senſe of the Importance of this Petition, and to be deſirous of partaking of the Benefits it craves. But very few have any Idea how, or by what Means, thoſe Benefits are to be obtained. *Turnpike Roads* are novel Things in this Country. There are many among us, who do not even underſtand the Terms. And ſuch as have thought a little of the Matter, ſeem to think that the *Chineſe Wall*, or the *Pyramids* of *Ægypt*, were not more arduous and extravagant Undertakings, than that of a *Turnpike Road* from *Philadelphia* to *Wright*'s-*Ferry* would be. To remove ſuch Prejudices, and to convince ſuch People, that this Undertaking would neither be ſo difficult or expenſive as they conceive, we beg Leave to lay before them ſome Extracts from a very judicious Writer*, who has made a full "*Enquiry into the Means and Expence of improving and preſerving* PUBLIC ROADS;" together with ſuch Obſervations, as the Remarks of a few ſenſible Neighbours, and my own little Experience together, have enabled me to collect concerning the Road now propoſed. And that this may be done in ſuch a Manner as may be moſt generally and fully underſtood, we will conſider the Subject under the following Heads.

1. The great Benefits of *public improved Roads*.
2. The Methods of making ſuch Roads; what Materials are neceſſary; and how they are to be applied.
3. An Eſtimate of the Expence of a *Turnpike* from *Philadelphia* to *Wright*'s-*Ferry*; and ſome general Reflections upon the whole.

Firſt then, as to the great Benefits of *public improved Roads*, the Writer before me gives a circumſtantial, as well as pleaſing Account. "The Preſervation and Improvement of Public Roads, ſays he, have always been Objects of the internal Police of almoſt all civilized States. And perhaps it would be no Exaggeration to aſſert, that Schemes of this Kind have more or leſs been attended to, in Proportion to the Degree of public Spirit, which has prevailed in every Age and Country. Beſides the Benefits which reſult from public improved Roads, of Comfort to ourſelves, and of convenient Paſſage to our Beaſts and Carriages, they have a natural Tendency to keep up ſocial Intercourſe, to expedite Buſineſs, and to enlarge the Commerce of Mankind. By them Acceſs is gained, not only to the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies, but to the Elegancies and Refinements of Life; particular Places become poſſeſſed of the Products and Riches of remote Places. It is probable that there is no one Circumſtance, which will contribute to characteriſe the preſent Age to Poſterity ſo much as the Improvement that have been made in *Public Roads*. We need not carry our Enquiries into the State of *England* more than Half a Century backward, before we ſhall be able to trace the dull Marches of our Anceſtors through Mire and Clay, not only in their Viſits to each other through the Croſs Roads of the Country, but in thoſe of the moſt public Reſort, and even in their Approaches to the very Capital. Journies in Carriages from the remote Parts of *England* to *London*, were conſidered as great Undertakings, and performed by ſhort Stages in each Day. Terror and Fatigue were the conſtant Concomitants of theſe ſlow and dangerous Progreſſions; and the Fears and Anxieties of Friends, who were left behind in the Country, were never calmed, till they had certain Intelligence that the Travellers were ſafe arrived at their Journey's End."

"The Trade of the Kingdom languiſhed under theſe Impediments. Few People cared to encounter the Difficulties which attended the Conveyance of Goods from the Places where they were manufactured, to the Markets where they were to be diſpoſed of. The ſame Cauſe which was injurious to *Trade*, laid waſte alſo a conſiderable Part of the *Lands*. The natural Products of the Country were with Difficulty circulated to ſupply the Neceſſities of thoſe Counties and trading Towns, which wanted, and to diſpoſe of the Superfluity of others, which abounded. Hence the Conſumption of the Growth of Grain, as well as of the inexhauſtible Stores of Fuel, which Nature has laviſhed upon particular Parts, was limited to the Neighbourhood of thoſe Places, which produced them; and made them, comparatively ſpeaking, of little Value to what they would have been, had the Participation of them been more enlarged."

"To the Operation of the ſame Cauſe muſt alſo be attributed, in a great Meaſure, the ſlow Progreſs which was formerly made in the Improvement of *Agriculture*. Diſcouraged by the uncertain Returns which aroſe from *confined Markets*, the Farmer wanted Spirit and Ability to exert himſelf in the Cultivation of his Lands. On this Account Undertakings in Huſbandry were then generally ſmall, calculated rather to be a Means of Subſiſtence to particular Families, than a Source of Wealth to the Public. But ſince the Improvement of Public Roads, Trade is no longer fettered by the Embarraſſments which before unavoidably attended it. Diſpatch, which is the very Life and Soul of Buſineſs, becomes daily more attainable by the free Circulation opening in every Channel, which is adapted to it. Merchandize and Manufactures find a ready Conveyance to the Markets. The natural Bleſſings of the Land are ſhared by the Inhabitants with a more equal Hand. The Conſtitution itſelf acquires Firmneſs by the Stability and Increaſe both of Trade and Wealth, which are the Nerves and Sinews of it."

"In Conſequence of all this, the Demand for the Produce of the Lands is increaſed. The Lands themſelves advance proportionably in their Value. There never was a more aſtoniſhing Revolution accompliſhed in the internal Syſtem of any Country, than has been within the Compaſs of a few Years in that of *England*. The Carriage of Grain, Merchandize, &c. is in general conducted with little more than Half the Number of Horſes with which it formerly was. Journies of Buſineſs are performed with more than double Expedition. Improvements in Agriculture keep Pace with thoſe of Trade. Every Thing wears the Face of Diſpatch; every Article of our Produce becomes more valuable. And the Hinge, upon which all theſe Movements turn, is the *Improvement that has been made in our Public Roads*."

* *The Rev. Mr.* Homer, *one of the Commiſſioners of* Turnpike Roads *in* England.

Let us apply theſe Obſervations to our own Caſe, and we ſhall find that the ſame Advantages muſt reſult to us from the Improvement of our Roads, and other Communications, between the Back Country and the Metropolis. The Petition to the Aſſembly ſets forth, "that the Inhabitants of the *Weſtern* Counties "labour under the greateſt Difficulties in tranſporting the Pro-"duce of the Country to the City of *Philadelphia*, the grand "Mart of the Province, owing to the extreme Badneſs of the "Roads, which are ſometimes almoſt impaſſable, and at all "Times dangerous, and attended with great Delays and Loſſes. "That a great Part of this Produce is already loſt to the City of "*Philadelphia*, &c. That a *Turnpike Road* would ſoon reſtore the "valuable and increaſing Trade of *York* and *Cumberland* Counties, "ſecure the Trade of *Lancaſter* County, and be an eaſy Mode of "tranſporting the Products, not only of theſe Counties, but of "the *newly ſettled Country*, to the Metropolis of our own Province." Theſe Advantages alone, are ſuch as deſerve the utmoſt Efforts of our Power to ſecure; and not only theſe, but many more might be obtained, from a proper Improvement of our *Public Roads*, and other Communications. We will now examine,

2. The Methods of making ſuch Roads (as practiſed in *England*) what Materials are neceſſary; and how they are applied. "The firſt Object ſhould be to reduce Roads into a proper Form. And for this Purpoſe it is always deſirable to bring them, as nearly as Circumſtances will admit, to *ſtraight Lines*; in which Form they wear better, and are more commodious for Uſe. *Riſings* and *Hollows* ſhould be reduced, as much as they can be, into level or inclined Planes. *Steep Aſcents* are always, if poſſible, to be conquered, becauſe the Locking of Carriage Wheels in the Deſcent, and the Difficulty of Draught in the Aſcent, render them troubleſome and expenſive. Undertakings of this Kind are generally arduous; but yet they may be accompliſhed in almoſt any Inſtance, by ſinking the Paths at the Summits, and raiſing them at the Baſes; by which Means their progreſſive Line is brought to an eaſy Inclination. This ſhould never exceed an Angle of 4 or 5 Degrees with the Horizon, if the Expence of doing it be not too great."

"The traverſe Section of a Road (except in Waſh-ways, where the Water is to be confined to the Track) ſhould always be the Segment of a Circle, in order to give a lateral Deſcent; and this may either be the Portion of a greater or leſs Circle, as there is more or leſs of the progreſſive Inclination, and the Nature of the Soil may require it; or otherwiſe, it may be the Portion of a larger Circle, with Ditches on each Side."

"The Reaſons which render theſe Diſpoſitions in the Form of Roads neceſſary, are founded chiefly in the Effects of Water upon them; a Stagnation of which is always prejudicial, and particularly ſo in loamy or Clay-lands, in which, if it cannot be diſcharged, the beſt compacted Materials, unleſs of extraordinary Thickneſs, muſt gradually ſink under the Preſſure of heavy Weights upon them."

"In Roads of any conſiderable Reſort, it is uſual to bring the whole Breadth into Form, where it does not exceed 40 Feet, and to form to the Breadth of 40 Feet, where it does; which, according to the Methods generally practiſed, leaves a convenient Paſſage on each Side of the *mended Path*, ſuppoſed to be in the Middle or Center of the Forming. The Breadth of the *mended Path* muſt be regulated by the Circumſtances of the Commiſſioners, the Plenty of Materials, and the Convenience of getting them. This is ſeldom extended beyond 14 Feet, and oftener only to 12, in Roads which are diſtant from the Metropolis. For *five* Months at leaſt of the 12, upon an Average, the *Side Paſſages*, of ſuch as lie in good Form, will be ſufficiently drained or frozen to bear Carriages; and at thoſe Seaſons the Uſe of them, when worn ſmooth, is by far more eligible than the mended Path; the only Purpoſe of which is to guard againſt any hurtful Impreſſions at ſuch Times as the *natural* Ground, rendered pliable by Moiſture, gives Way to the Force exerted on it."

"There are two Ways of adapting Materials to the Improvement of Roads; one by regular *Pavements*; the other by a more promiſcuous Aſſortment of Rock Stones, Pebbles, Flints, Gravel, Sand, or the like."

"Regular Pavements are generally conſtructed with common *Pebbles*. But was this Kind of Road eligible, Pebbles are not to be procured in ſufficient Quantities, and of proper Size, in many Parts, without too great an Expence. Beſides this, there are many Objections to them, being neither calculated for the Eaſe of Man or Beaſt, nor for the Preſervation of Carriages. Indeed it may hold for a general Rule in making of Roads, that the finer the Materials are, which are uſed for the Conſtruction of them, the more convenient they are for Paſſage, if no other Objections attend them; accordingly we find by Experience, that thoſe which are made of the beſt Kinds of *Gravel*, are preferable for Eaſe, Safety and Expedition, to thoſe which are of coarſer, though more ſolid Materials. Nay, the natural Ground itſelf, when rendered ſufficiently ſmooth, and hardened by Drought, is better adapted for Uſe, in all Reſpects, than any made Road whatſoever."

"It ſeldom happens that Surveyors have any great Choice of Materials to uſe in conſtructing their Roads. They are obliged to take ſuch as the Neighbourhood affords, becauſe diſtant Carriage is for the moſt Part an inſupportable Burden. In thoſe which are made with Gravel only, the chief Requiſite is to lay it of ſufficient Thickneſs; and whatever the Materials are, the Ground ſhould be well formed to the Sides of them, to prevent them giving Way laterally, which will of Courſe leſſen their perpendicular Depth, as well as weaken their Structure. Where Rock Stones are uſed wholly for this Purpoſe, it is uſual to place the ſtronger Parts with a curſory Kind of pitching on the Outſides of the Beds, where the Weight of Carriages is expected to operate moſt, and to leave the Weaker in the Center, ſuppoſed to be the Track for Horſes, and to give the whole a Covering with the ſhattery Parts of the Rock, or the Stronger, broke into ſmall Pieces, without which they are apt to lie rough, and inconvenient for travelling upon. But wherever both Kinds are to be had, Durableneſs and Convenience are beſt conſulted, by making the Foundation of Stone, and the Superſtructure with Gravel. In Clays or Soils, which retain Moiſture, it has a very good Effect to lay a Courſe of Sand, or Gravel, where it can be procured, or otherwiſe, of the ſoft Parts of ſandy Stone, before the Stratum of ſtrong Stones is placed, which prevents them working downwards as faſt as they are otherwiſe apt to do, and yet enables them for a while to yield to the Preſſure of heavy Weights."

"Many good Roads are made with *Sand only*, in the ſame Manner as Gravel; and they alſo have this Convenience, that they are generally better in the Winter Seaſon, when ſaddened with Moiſture, than in the Summer, when their Texture being looſened with Drought, Carriages move heavily along them."

"But whatever Methods are made uſe of for the Purpoſe of ſecuring Roads from Decay, it generally turns out an irretrievable Error to be too ſparing in the Breadth of the *mended Path*, and very bad Oeconomy, not to allow a ſufficient Thickneſs of Materials, in the firſt Conſtruction of it. For the latter no general Rule can be laid down, becauſe it muſt be regulated by the combined Conſiderations of their Strength, the Form of the Ground, and the Nature of the Soil, in which they are placed; but for the former, it ought never to be leſs than *twelve Feet* in Public Roads."

Such are the Methods of improving Public Roads in *England*; ſuch the Materials; and ſuch the Manner of applying them. And it appears very probable, that the ſame Methods, and the ſame Kind of Materials, may be adapted to our Purpoſe.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

EXTRACTS *from the* MINUTES *of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

February 17, 1772.

The Society having conſidered Dr. WILLIAMSON's paper, relative to the variation of the Magnet, and being deſirous of promoting a ſcheme which may be of ſuch extenſive utility, earneſtly requeſt the Ingenious and Learned, through the ſeveral colonies, to favour them with their Magnetical Obſervations, in the courſe of the preſent year, and hope for the continuance of their correſpondence. *By order of the Society,*

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, Secretary.

A ſhort ACCOUNT *of the advantages which may ariſe to* GEOGRAPHY, NAVIGATION *and* NATURAL HISTORY, *from a* SETT *of* MAGNETICAL OBSERVATIONS, *made annually through the American Colonies, and the neighbouring Atlantic, recommended to the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *by* HUGH WILLIAMSON, *M. D.*

THE variation of the Magnetical Compaſs has, for many years, engaged the attention of Philoſophers, and ſundry ingenious attempts have been made to explain it, but little has yet been done in moſt parts of the world towards determining the various changes of declination, tho' that is certainly the more intereſting ſubject. Does the Magnetical Needle vary a certain number of degrees to the eaſtward in particular latitudes, and the ſame number to the weſtward, returning then to repeat ſimilar errors in equal ſpaces of time? Are the changes of variation equable in any place, or are they in all places accelerated? What is the ratio by which the motion increaſes or decreaſes? Does the quantity of variation any how depend on the diſtance of a place from ſome great ocean or continent, its diſtance from the equator, or any other determinable circumſtances? The full ſolution of theſe queſtions, and ſuch others as are neceſſarily connected with them, would caſt much light on a very obſcure and intereſting part of Natural Hiſtory, and contribute greatly to the perfection of Navigation and Geography.

The writers on Magnetiſm, until ſome time in the laſt century, had not ſo much as diſcovered that there was any variation of variation. The learned Dr. HALLEY, about the year 1700, publiſhed a very ſyſtematical ſolution of this phænomenon, but there is reaſon to ſuſpect that his theory is not ſupported by facts. Meſſieurs MOUNTAIN and DODSON, Fellows of the Royal Society, attempted, with much induſtry, about 15 years ago, to collect a complete ſett of Magnetical Obſervations, that they might be able to publiſh a correct variation chart, and contribute towards diſcovering the laws of Magnetiſm. The log-books and journals, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhips, the Eaſt-India men, and the Hudſon's Bay Company, furniſhed the materials from which they conſtructed their chart. They were not ſo fortunate as to procure obſervations from ſhips in any other trade, except from one Weſt-India man; nor did they get a ſingle obſervation made by land, in any part of the world, except thoſe made in the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich. Whence we may conclude, that the obſervations hitherto made, are by no means ſufficient for determining the quantity of variation on the ſeveral parts of the globe, much leſs for computing what it ſhall be at any diſtance of time. On this continent, in particular, where probably there is moſt need of ſuch obſervations, nothing material has ever been done.

It is well known, that ſurveys have generally been executed in ſome of our provinces, by taking the apparent courſe and diſtance only, without marking any natural boundary, beſide the place of beginning. Hence the change of variation has already produced innumerable diſorders, for every man is daily loſing ſome of his own eſtate, and gaining part of his neighbour's. Tho' this method of ſurveying is, at beſt, very exceptionable, conſidering the difference that is often found between two good compaſſes compared together, yet many of its bad conſequences might have been prevented, if the variation of the compaſs had been taken every year at ſundry places in each province, and duly regiſtered. But no ſuch thing has been done, and the beſt remedy now left, is to obſerve the variation for years to come, whence we may probably infer what has been at any given number of years paſt. By this too ſurveyors, in ſome of our provinces, will be aſſiſted in finding out boundary trees, that have been ſlightly marked many years ago.

Seamen are under the neceſſity of making daily allowance for the variation of the compaſs, tho' it is often their misfortune, for many days together, not to have weather fit for making the obſervation, and they are often badly provided with inſtruments. In ſuch caſes the ſhip and cargoe, with all the lives on board, are ſtaked on the truth of a variation chart, which, for that reaſon, ought to be very correct.

If this Society ſhould think that both or either of the objects I have mentioned deſerves their attention, I am perſuaded they will find no difficulty in collecting a proper number of obſervations. I ſhall take the liberty of pointing out a plan, which I am perſuaded will be carefully executed in this province, if the Society ſhould approve and recommend it. The Health Officer in our port, who is a member of this Society, will readily promote any meaſure which may be conducive to the purpoſes above-mentioned. As every outward bound veſſel muſt clear in his office, let him furniſh the maſters with a memorandum, or printed inſtructions, to the following import: That they are requeſted to obſerve the variation of the compaſs, morning or evening, every day on their voyage, when the weather and other circumſtances will permit; which obſervations they are to mark down on a ſheet of paper, ruled for that purpoſe, with the day of the month, latitude of the place, and longitude, by dead reckoning. This paper they are to leave with him on their return, when they come to make their uſual reports. A chart, conſtructed from a great variety of ſuch obſervations, muſt be a ſurer guide to the maſter

[*For new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

of any veſſel, than his own private obſervations could poſſibly be, tho' he was able to make them every day. Great allowance is to be made for the inaccuracy of every ſingle obſervation. Two veſſels in company will differ conſiderably, but the publiſher of a chart, being poſſeſſed of many obſervations, made nearly in the ſame place, and of others made in all directions round it, may determine with conſiderable accuracy; for tho' each of the obſervations was wrong, yet the mean of them all will be nearly right.

The obſervations to be made by land need not be ſo numerous as thoſe at ſea; for each of them will be far more accurate. Let the Surveyor General, who is alſo a member of this Society, and will readily contribute to a work of ſuch general utility, be requeſted to procure an annual account from his Deputies, of the variation of the compaſs, at two or three remarkable places in each of their reſpective diſtricts; this is a ſervice, which I am perſuaded thoſe gentlemen will readily perform to the public, tho' the execution of their office does not render it immediately neceſſary. I flatter myſelf, that a plan ſomewhat ſimilar to this may be executed in ſome of the other colonies, as there are many gentlemen of ingenuity and public ſpirit living in every conſiderable port, and ſcattered through every province, who will doubtleſs unite with this Society in a work of ſo extenſive a nature. If it is apprehended that the obſervations to be made at ſea will be executed with more punctuality, and a greater number be collected within a ſhort ſpace, by attempting it only once in three years, perhaps this will be ſufficient; but in that caſe the Society ſhould give their friends notice, at the beginning of each year on which they deſire the obſervations ſhould be made. The obſervations that are made by land will aſſiſt and correct thoſe which are made at Sea, and they will jointly afford materials for a more accurate variation chart for the North-American trade, than any that is now in uſe. At the ſame time they will ſupply the ſtudious and inquiſitive with the moſt deſirable materials for explaining the philoſophy of Magnetiſm.

If by a courſe of obſervations the apparent irregularities of the Magnet, like thoſe of the Moon, ſhould ever be reduced to order, an end will be put to the neceſſity of making further obſervations; but if the changes of Magnetical Variation are effected, as there is much reaſon to ſuſpect, by the numberleſs fortuitous changes which happen in the bowels of the earth, in the texture of its parts, by combination and ſolution, of which earthquakes, volcanos, and many other phænomena, afford us the ſtrongeſt proof, then may we expect to be under the frequent neceſſity of obſerving the variation of the compaſs, while the Supreme Being is pleaſed to continue the exiſtence of this planet.

Having mentioned the advantages that muſt accrue to Navigation and Geography from a perfect knowledge of the quantity and rate of the Magnetical Variation, the Society will indulge me while I remark, that theſe arts would alſo receive ſome improvement from an accurate determination of the latitude and longitude of every cape, head land, and principal town or city in theſe colonies. I am now poſſeſſed of aſtronomical obſervations, whereby the latitude and longitude of ſeveral places in New-England are accurately fixed, many more of the ſame kind have already been made, and ſuch is the progreſs of ſcience, and general deſire of propagating uſeful knowledge in this new world, that I am perſuaded we ſhall readily collect ſuch a ſett of obſervations as I have propoſed. It would certainly be for the credit of Geopraphy, that a ſingle map or chart could be found perfectly correct. Great miſtakes are committed in laying down the place of many remarkable cities or capes in moſt parts of the world. Conſiderable errors are even to be found in the beſt maps of every ſtate in Europe, if we may judge from ſome proofs that have lately appeared; but we have reaſon to flatter ourſelves, that the induſtry and attention of this Society will, in a few years, procure materials for an accurate map of North-America.

BARCELONA, October 5.

ON the 3d inſt. between nine and ten o'clock at night, a conſiderable earthquake was felt here. The ſhocks were very violent, and continued five or ſix ſeconds, but happily occaſioned no damage. The ſky was very heavy, and there was hardly any wind at that time.

Milan, Oct. 22. On the 16th inſtant, the day after the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand with the Princeſs Maria Beatrice d'Eſt was celebrated here, 200 young women were married, and each of them received a purſe of 50 crowns, by order of the Empreſs-Queen. The public diverſions upon this occaſion continued for ſeveral days. A ſcaffold fell down one day, with about 50 perſons upon it, ſeveral of whom were hurt, but only one girl loſt her life.

Warſaw, Oct. 30. There is advice that the plague is broke out again in Podolia, and extends even beyond the frontier. The Ruſſian garriſon of Ibrahilow, and alſo that of Iſmael, are ſaid to be infected with the contagion. This circumſtance may probably forward the negociation of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte.

LONDON.

Nov. 16. Yeſterday a cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the ſhips juſt arrived, were carried to St. James's, as a preſent for the Prince of Wales.

A faithful old negro, who had lived in the capacity of a footman to the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz from his infancy, frequently expreſſed a wiſh that he might die a few days before his lady; and it is remarkable that he died laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, at which time his miſtreſs was ſtruck ſpeechleſs, and expired the Friday following.

A recruiting Serjeant for the Eaſt-India Company, who lives in Exeter-ſtreet, Strand, lately enliſted a perſon for the Company's ſervice, who on going to be atteſted on Wedneſday laſt proved to be a girl, to the great diſappointment of the Serjeant, who for near a fortnight had provided her with diet, lodging, and neceſſaries. She is not above 14 years of age, and had dreſſed herſelf like a country lad.

Nov. 20. In the firſt conference between Lord Rochford and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, on the ſubject of the inſult lately offered to the Britiſh flag at Carthagena, his Lordſhip ſpoke as became the Miniſter of a great nation, with the utmoſt firmneſs and ſpirit, inſiſting upon the ampleſt ſatisfaction for the inſult committed; to which Prince Maſſerano, like a true old-ſeaſoned-veteran in the Spaniſh politics, made anſwer with the greateſt coolneſs and ſerenity, "That he was extremely mortified at the news of ſo diſagreeable an event, to which he was an entire ſtranger, not having received from his Court the leaſt intelligence thereto relating; but that he was ſo thoroughly perſuaded of the good and pacific intentions of the King his maſter, that he took upon himſelf to promiſe every ſatisfaction, *in caſe the Governor ſhould be found to have exceeded the orders of his Court*, and tranſgreſſed againſt his duty."--Had the Ambaſſador ſaid that the Governor *had* exceeded his orders in ſearching our ſhips, the anſwer would have been clear and ſatisfactory; all the reſt concludes nothing, and really means nothing.

Yeſterday came on before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Weſtminſter-hall, the great cauſe between Sir James Lowther, Bart. plaintiff, and the Duke of Portland, defendant, in conſequence of a grant made to Sir James Lowther of the foreſt of Inglewood, in the year 1767, of lands being for upwards of 70 years in poſſeſſion of the family of the Duke of Portland. Their Lordſhips came into court about nine o'clock, and after waiting near an hour for Baron Adams, the Chief Baron received a letter from his Lordſhip, informing him of the impoſſibility of his attending the Court that day, on account of the death of Lady Adams. The Court then entered into the buſineſs of the day, and recited all the records and prerogatives of the Crown from Edward the Firſt to the leaſe made to Sir James Lowther; when, after a full, candid, and moſt impartial examination of the ſaid leaſe, it was found invalid, agreeable to the ſtatute made in the firſt year of Queen Anne, which recites, "*that upon every grant, leaſe, or aſſurance, there be reſerved a reaſonable rent, not being under the third part of the clear yearly value of ſuch of the ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, &c. &c. as ſhall be contained in ſuch leaſe or grant.*" Sir James Lowther's grant from the Crown being only a quitrent of 13s. 4d. for the whole foreſt of Inglewood, was immediately judged by the Court an *inadequate third proportion*, and he was NONSUITED accordingly.

Letters from Baſtia mention, that the French in the laſt action which they had with the Mountaineer Corſicans had a great number of men killed and wounded, and many taken priſoners, the latter of which they carried off with them; and that they had ſent the Commanding Officer word, that if he did not immediately releaſe out of priſon the Corſicans, every one of the priſoners ſhould be put to death.

Nov. 23. A veſſel from Genoa brings an account, that a daring conſpiracy has lately been diſcovered there, compoſed of the natives, and other inhabitants, to murder the whole Council, with the Burghers. Two or three hundred were found actually under arms, and fired as a ſignal of revolt. This is the third conſpiracy within theſe two years.

On Thurſday the cauſe about the ſocage eſtate in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther, came on in the Court of Exchequer, and was reſumed yeſterday.

The great caſe between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland is certainly finally determined by the trial on Wedneſday laſt. The title of the Duke to Inglewood Foreſt is now eſtabliſhed by the *Nullum Tempus* act paſſed laſt ſeſſions, which declares an undiſturbed poſſeſſion of 60 years a ſufficient title, and now precludes Government from granting a freſh leaſe. The eſtate has been in the Portland family near 64 years.

Nov. 25. We are aſſured that there was lately a ſharp altercation between the Premier and Lord Sandwich, reſpecting our preſent diſgraceful ſubmiſſion to the injurious treatment of Spain; when the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty nobly declared, that ſhould the next advices from Admiral Rodney not be in every reſpect ſatisfactory, and war was not inſtantly declared, he would certainly reſign. He ſaid he gloried in being in the ſervice of his King and Country; but that he would not remain at the head of the Admiralty of England, and ſee the Britiſh Flag inſulted with impunity by Spain.

Before the laſt war we imported from our colonies about 70,000 hogſheads of ſugar annually, which, from our acquiſitions upon the peace, is increaſed to 130,000, notwithſtanding ſugar is dear, owing to the luxury of the age, and the vile ſpirit of engroſſing. Mr. Naſh, it is ſaid, in this article alone, turns near a million and a quarter every year, and can raiſe the price of that commodity at his pleaſure.

The intereſt of the eſtabliſhed Church ſeems to be upon the decline; moſt of the directors of the Bank and other great Companies, with a third of the Court of Aldermen, being Diſſenters.

It is ſaid that three fifths of the ſeamen in the merchants ſervice are Scotchmen.

A letter from Senegal mentions, that a crew of pirates in an armed Schooner, who had committed divers robberies on the coaſt, finding themſelves purſued by an Engliſh man of war, and that it was impoſſible to eſcape her, blew themſelves up, by ſetting fire to the powder room, and every one on board periſhed.

On Saturday morning laſt the inſurance on merchandize was advanced near five per cent. in this city, on a ſuppoſition that a rupture is on the very eve of breaking out.

WANTED --- By the city of London, a new ſett of Patriots, the old having proved themſelves partly liars, partly cowards, partly intereſted knaves, and therefore unfit for any further uſe.

On the examination of the Jews on Friday laſt, at the public office in Bow ſtreet, relative to the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchin's, at Cheſſea, Mrs. Hutchins depoſed, that a little after eleven at night, they broke into her houſe, and rummaged her drawers, and ſhe went up ſtairs with two of them (whoſe perſons ſhe ſwore to) and gave them what caſh ſhe had; that ſhe heard two piſtols go off, and that after the rogues were gone, one of her men (Joſeph Stone) came down to her, aſked her how ſhe did, and told her he was a dead man, for they had mortally wounded him. The cook ſwore, that hearing the dog bark, and a noiſe in the yard, ſhe opened the outer door, when they ruſhed in upon her, tore off her cap, and greatly ill treated her, and then robbed the houſe. A man ſervant of Mrs. Hutchins depoſed, that he heard a noiſe in the houſe ſoon after eleven, that preſently two men, whom he remembered to be Levi Weil, and Hyam Lazarus, ruſhed into the room, where he and Joſeph Stone lay, d---d their bloods, and ſwore they would blow their brains out if they did not lie quiet: On the firſt noiſe of their entering the room, his fellow-ſervant jumped out of bed, when one of them, called the Doctor, inſtantly ſhot him, and the deponent in his fright jumped out of the window, and got on the roof of the houſe, from whence he ſaw one of the gang ſtanding to guard the door, and the others preſently came out, ſaying it was time for them to be gone.

Dublin, Nov. 12. By a ſhip which arrived at Corke laſt Saturday, we have received a confirmation of a ſhipwreck mentioned in a letter from Milford lately. The veſſel was the Earl of Shannon Yacht, Captain Smith, belonging to that port, bound to Milford, laden with 112 cheſts of ſugar. There was nothing ſaved. Every perſon on board periſhed; among whom were ſeveral paſſengers, viz. the Honourable Johannes Heyliger, Governor of Berbices; Thomas Grant, Eſq; of Demarary, and his Lady; theſe three paſſengers were a few weeks ago landed at Beerhaven, in the county of Corke, out of a veſſel from Demarary for Rotterdam, laden with ſugar, which put in there by diſtreſs of weather, and of whom Mr. Grant was part owner; but they thinking it more expeditious to go by way of Milford, took their paſſage on board the Earl of Shannon.

By the New-York Poſt we have the following ADVICES.

WARSAW, October 19.

ACCORDING to the letter which the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow lately wrote to Mr. Saldron, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this Court, a certain Prince Emanuel, whom the Turks have elected Prince of Walachia, was preſent in the action of the 1ſt of September, when Lieut. Col. Fabricius defeated, at Rymnick, near Olta, a body of 3000 Turks. This Prince commanded the Corps in perſon, of which 600 men were killed on the ſpot, and 40, among whom were two Agas, were made priſoners. The Ruſſians took two ſtaffs, two ſtandards, the Prince's turban, with the enſigns of his dignity, his equipages, and all the baggage of the principal Officers and Bajards of Walachia; they alſo burnt a large magazine which the Turks had at Rymnick. This action coſt the Ruſſians only 23 killed, and 66 wounded.

Venice, Oct. 19. Five ſaiques, laden with proviſions for Conſtantinople, have been taken by two large Ruſſian men of war, off the Iſland of Cyprus.

Vienna, Oct. 30. We hear from Prague, that the Jews, who farmed the tobacco there, have been all arreſted at the ſame moment, and a ſeal put on their papers and magazines. It is ſaid they were clandeſtinely ſending corn out of the kingdom: Their accomplices in this city are in great conſternation, as a guard is kept over them, till ſome further diſcoveries can be made.

LONDON,

Nov. 16. A Spaniſh man of war has taken a Barbary Corſair in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Barcelona; there was another in company, but the ſecond broadſide ſhe received ſome ſhot went through her ſides, and ſhe ſunk immediately.

It is reported, that articles of impeachment are expected to be exhibited, at a proper ſeaſon, againſt two great Perſons, which it is thought will be followed by many more.

Letters from Sweden inform, that the young and truly patriotic Monarch of that kingdom, has declared his intention of introducing a law into that country, ſimilar to the Habeas Corpus Act in England.

They write from Minorca, that the harbour of Mahon has juſt been fortified by a very large ſwinging boom and chain ſtrongly cramped with iron, and of ſeveral tons weight, capable of reſiſting the ſhock of ſeveral enemies ſhips of the line abreaſt, ſhould any hoſtile attempt be made.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spinoſa, a Spaniſh frigate, has juſt put in there with a corſair of Sallee, taken after an obſtinate engagement of three hours.

They write from Liſbon, that Capt. Schmeſkel, commander of a guarda coſta of 36 guns, has brought in there a Sallee privateer, after an engagement, wherein 12 of the privateer's men were killed, and 14 wounded.

Advices are received from Madrid which mention, that Orders had been tranſmitted to the Spaniſh Governors in the Weſt-Indies, and South-America, to build ſeveral Men of War with all Expedition.

Notwithſtanding the preſent critical Situation of Affairs with reſpect to Spain, yet there is no Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor now at Gibraltar.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Dublin we are informed, that Dr. Lucas, the late celebrated Iriſh Patriot, died ſo poor, that, like a ſecond Ariſtides, his Family muſt be taken Care of at the public Expence; a rare Inſtance of modern Patriotiſm, when it is well known he has often refuſed 1000l. a Year Penſion for himſelf, and a Majoralty for his eldeſt Son, who has been living ever ſince the laſt Peace on Lieutenant's Half-pay.

We are informed that the Engliſh Officers and Sailors, who conducted the Ruſſian Tranſports from Revel in Ruſſia to the Mediterranean, were promiſed a proportioned Share of the Captures; but in the Diſtribution of the Prize Money of 20 Veſſels, taken from the French, laden with Proviſions for the Turks, the Officers received 100l. each, but the common Men not a ſingle Farthing.

By a Gentleman, a Native of Great-Britain, lately an Officer in the Ruſſian Service in the Mediterranean, we are informed that the foreign Officers and Sailors of all Nations, who have entered into the Ruſſian Service, are heartily ſick and tired of the ſame, the Ruſſians being very arbitrary and tyrannical, as well as conceited and ignorant. It was thought this was the principal Reaſon why the gallant Admiral Elphinſtone, and other Officers, quitted that Service.

On Sunday Evening an Expreſs was ſent by the Miniſtry to Paris, and ſoon after another Meſſenger was diſpatched after him, who overtook him near Sittingbourn in Kent, with Orders for his immediate Return.

The following we are told of as an authentic Narrative: An Algerine Chebeck of 30 Guns, which was taken by the Spaniards, the Captain thereof wrote to the Dey, informing him, that he was in no Condition to have reſiſted, having received much Damage in a Scuffle with a French Frigate, with whom he maintained an obſtinate Diſpute near four Hours. The Dey immediately ordered an Embargo on all the French Ships in the Port of Algiers, ſeverely reprimanded the French Conſul, and diſpatched a Veſſel to Marſeilles, to demand Satisfaction for the Inſult he received.

The Dutch ſeem to be under ſome Apprehenſions, as the States have ordered a general Survey of the Barrier Towns.

A Gentleman offered Yeſterday at a Coffee-houſe at the Weſt End of the Town, Twenty Guineas, for One Hundred to be paid on Lady-Day next, if War was not declared between France and Holland before that Time.

Nov. 25. An extraordinary Board of Admiralty is ordered to be held on Monday next, to conſult on Affairs of Importance; Lords Sandwich and Palmerſtone are ſent for to Town for that Purpoſe.

We have Authority to aſſure the Public, that the Mogul has left Iliabad, his Reſidence, in a moſt private Manner, and has actually joined the Mahrattoes, who are encamped, with a powerful Army, in the Environs of Delhi. Sujah Dowla pretends to diſapprove of this Meaſure, but it is ſuppoſed, that he is in the Secret. The French, who have 12,000 European Regulars, beſides diſciplined Natives at the Mauritius, are at the Bottom of this Conſpiracy. They were expected daily to land with a great Force on the Malabar Coaſt, and to take their Route, by the Permiſſion of the Mahrattoes, to Delhi, from whence in the Emperor's Name, they will moſt certainly invade Bengal.

We hear by the moſt undoubted Intelligence, that all Hopes of a Peace in the Eaſt of Europe are vaniſhed. The Ignorance and Haughtineſs of the Ottomans prevent it. They know not their own Situation; and they will not acquieſce in equitable Terms. The Intrigues of France carry every thing in the Divan; and Auſtria is the Dupe of the Weak Politics of Louis the Fifteenth.

They write from the Hague of the 6th inſt. that a Foreigner, who ſome time ſince appeared there under the Title of a Prince of Syria, and had got Money from the Prince Stadholder and ſeveral of the Burghers, has lately abſconded, and is ſaid to have taken his Route for Berlin. He is ſuppoſed to be a German Spy.

The breach with Spain ſeems to widen daily, notwithſtanding the pacific meaſures of the Prince de Maſſerano and the Britiſh Miniſtry.

Lords North, Mansfield, Sandwich, and Hillſborough, the two Secretaries, the Lord Chancellor, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and all the Members of the Privy Council, attended Yeſterday at St. James's.

BOSTON, February 3.

We hear that Capt. Mark Feran, in a Sloop from Glaſgow for this Place, with about 20 Perſons on board, after being 14 Weeks at Sea, and their Proviſions almoſt expended, was early on Friday Morning laſt unfortunately driven on Shore at Plumb Iſland, near Newbury-Port. It is ſaid the Cargoe is entirely free from Damage, and that the Veſſel may be got off again.

We hear that on the 20th ult. a Daughter of Mr. Noah Mandell of Rutland Diſtrict, about 13 Years of Age, intending to take a Doſe of Brimſtone (her Parents being from home) thro' a Miſtake, took from a Shelf ſome Copperas, and took about a Spoonful in Milk; ſoon after complaining, a Phyſician being ſent for, and an Emetic immediately given, ſhe was thought to be in a fair Way for Recovery; but was again taken between 4 and 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and expired in about five Minutes, to the Great grief of her Parents and Acquaintance.

We hear from Long Meadow, that in that Pariſh there has not one Perſon died (except a Twin Infant, four Days old) from January 1ſt, 1771, to January 21ſt, 1772. In that Space of Time there have been 20 Baptiſms, and 10 Perſons added to the Communion or Church Fellowſhip in that Pariſh.

NEW-PORT, February 3.

A new General having lately arrived at Hiſpaniola, ſome Regulations have taken Place, in Conſequence of which ſeveral Northern Veſſels have been ſeized; and it is thought likely the Trade that Way will be broke up, or laid under ſevere Reſtrictions.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

The Honourable Judge Livingſton, on Wedneſday laſt, offered himſelf to the Aſſembly, to be admitted as a Member for the Manor of Livingſton, when, we hear, he was excluded; the Houſe adhering to their former Reſolution, that no Judge of the Supreme Court ſhould be allowed a Seat in that Houſe.

Feb. 17. *Friday Night laſt arrived here from Virginia, in 7 Days, the Brig Recovery, Captain Buchanan: She belongs to Philadelphia, and was there bound, but could not get in.*

Captain Prince, from Cayenne, on his Paſſage, touched at the Windward Iſlands, where he was informed, that on the 27th of December laſt, a moſt terrible Fire broke out in the Iſland of Grenada, which burnt down no leſs than 600 Houſes; and that not more than 40 were left ſtanding in the whole Town of Grenada.

Captain Prince acquaints us, that ſeveral Veſſels which were beat off the Coaſt in the Winter, had got into the Iſlands; where Flour was ſelling for 23s. per Cent. by Captain Deane, of Albany, and ſeveral others from the Continent.

It may not be amiſs to inform the Public, that we are told the Buoy lately fixed on the S. W. Spit of the Eaſt Bank, near Sandy Hook, is carried away by the Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, Jan. 20.

"We have certain Advice of the Town of St. GEORGE, at Grenada, being entirely conſumed by Fire, on the 27th of laſt Month; and that little or no Dry Goods, Houſhold Utenſils, or Proviſions, have been preſerved; but three Houſes upon the Hill, viz. the Court-houſe, Cuſtoms, and one other, have eſcaped; the whole Bay Town entirely conſumed. Such is the Diſtreſs of the Inhabitants, that many of them are lodged on board the Shipping; and others are forced to take Shelter with the Humane in the Country."

Another Letter from the ſame Place mentions the Town of St. George being deſtroyed; and that the Loſs was computed at Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling.

The Schooner Tryal, Captain Benjamin Lovett, is arrived at Reedy-Island from Falmouth, which Place he left the 29th of December, and the Packet for New-York sailed the Day before him. Captain Lovett informs, that ten Days before he sailed, one of his Majesty's Ships arrived at Plymouth from Falkland's Island; and that after her Dispatches were sent to London, he saw in one of the public Prints, an Account of the Spaniards having delivered up that Place to the English Forces, which were sent to take Possession thereof, agreeable to the late Convention.----He also says, that about the 25th of December a Vessel arrived at Falmouth, the Master of which had the Day before spoke a large Ship, from Philadelphia for London. Captain Lovett brought some late Prints with him, but they are not yet come to hand.

The Brig Charles-Town Packet, Captain Wright, from South-Carolina, is arrived in the River, with whom came Passengers the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, of this City, and some other Gentlemen.---Captain Wright sailed on Tuesday, the 11th Instant, in the Morning; and Captain Moore was to sail for this Place in the Afternoon of that Day.----By Captain Wright there is Advice of the Death of JOHN HUGHES, Esq; Collector of the Customs in Charles-Town.

The Captains Young and Sparks, from this Port to London, are arrived, the first at Dover, the other at Dartmouth. Captain Paul, also from this Place, is arrived at Cork.

Captain Carlisle, from this Port, is arrived at Dominica.

The Snow Molly, Captain Kerlin, from Falmouth; the Schooner Chance, Captain Greenway, from Montserrat; and Schooner Amelia, Captain Long, from Virginia; are arrived at Reedy Island. And the Brig George, Captain Mullett, from St. Christophers, is got up to near the Mouth of Christine.

A Letter from Lewes-Town, dated the 10th Instant, mentions a Sloop from the West-Indies, being ashore to the Southward of Indian River, but it was not known where she belongs.

Captain Kerlin, from Falmouth, on the 19th of last Month, in Lat. 35, Long. 71, spoke a Schooner, Captain Brown, from Virginia for the West-Indies, two Days out, all well.

On Monday, the 10th Instant, in the Evening, a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, at Amwell, in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, which entirely consumed his Dwelling-house, and Store adjoining, with a great Quantity of Dry Goods. We hear Mr. Lowrey's Loss amounts to between Three and Four Thousand Pounds.

*** The Public are desired to beware of Counterfeit milled Dollars, as there are several now passing amongst us, dated 1770; they are of a base Metal; supposed to be cast, and appear to be pretty well done; by comparing them with the true Ones, they look much darker, feel smoother, and are near five Penny-weight too light; after this Caution, we think they may readily be detected.

*** The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet To-morrow Evening, in their *Hall*, at 6 o' Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

NONE.

CLEARED. Ship Elletson, E. Lawrence, to Jamaica. Brig Nancy, W. Hawkins, to Barbados.

To be SOLD by

HUBLEY and GRAFF,

In Front-street, the fifth door below Chestnut-street,

BLUE, green, black, brown, and white peelongs; black and white sattin; brown, cloth coloured and changeable, half ell and ¾ mantuas; black paduasoy; blue, black, green, white and pink, half yard and ell wide persians; black and white sarsnet; yard wide, ell wide, and 6-qr. Tanjeeb, Seerbet, Cossae, Mulmul, and book muslins, flowered doreas, and terrindams; 6-qr. humhums; net gauze; undressed cord; picquet and black and white Paris net; undrest new taste silk lace netting and gauze; with a general assortment of European and East-India GOODS.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1772.

BY order of an Orphan's Court, will be sold, by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on the 5th of March next, being the 5th day of the week, at 6 o' clock in the evening, a LOT of GROUND, with a good new frame shop, two story high, situated on the south side of Spruce-street, a few doors to the eastward of Third-street, containing in breadth, on Spruce-street, 20 feet front, and 51 feet deep; the ground subject to Ten Pounds, currency, per year, and the owner to build, and finish, a brick tenement, of 20 feet front, and 30 feet deep.

Also to be SOLD, or LETT on Groundrent, by

HANNAH PANCOAST,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Second-street continued, nearly opposite the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of this city, containing in breadth, on said street, 18 feet, and about 130 feet deep. For further particulars, enquire of HANNAH PANCOAST, living near the first described lot. ¶

JOHN MOODEY,

At the Sign of the Death of the Fox, the Corner of Chestnut and Fourth-streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he hath opened a commodious Inn of Entertainment, with good and convenient Stabling, for the Reception of fifty Horses, or more, either by the Year or shorter Time; and a large and convenient Yard, and Sheds, for Coaches, Chaises, and Waggons; where his utmost Endeavours shall not be wanting to give general Satisfaction, nor a grateful Acknowledgment to those who shall please to favour him with their Custom. §

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Chestnut-street, on the 25th of January last, an Irish servant man, named DAVID GILLMORE, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, walks very heavy, and speaks broad, on the North country dialect, is of a fair complexion, with yellowish coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue coloured cloth coat and breeches, old hat, and shoes. He came to this country last fall, with Captain M'Cutchon. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MOODEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD second hand Chest of Carpenter's Tools; they will be sold at a moderate Price, as the Owner has no Use for them.

Also a stout likely NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, understands the Dutch Fan making, and Carpenter's Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, February 20, 1772.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a dark bay HORSE, with a bushy mane, and switch tail, has a large head and ears, is about 14 hands high, shod all round, paces and trots, between 4 and 5 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, and FOUR POUNDS for the thief, if convicted, and all reasonable charges. ¶ JAMES CRESSON.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the mercantile BUSINESS. One who writes a good Hand, and is thoroughly acquainted with Arithmetic, on Application to the PRINTERS of this Paper, may know where to apply. ¶

THE Day of Appeal, for those who think themselves over rated in the Lamp and Watch Tax, is adjourned to the 16th of March next, at 10 o' clock in the Morning, when the Wardens and Assessors will meet at the Court House for that Purpose; after which Day no Allowances will be made.

February 18, 1772.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

(To be paid on Conviction of the DELINQUENTS)

IS hereby offered by the WARDENS of the City of PHILADELPHIA, to any Person who shall make Discovery to them, of the Person or Persons who, on the Evening of the *first* Instant, broke two of the *Public Lamps*, in Second-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets. *Feb.* 18.

READY MONEY given for new and old BOOKS, by SAMUEL DELLAP, at his shop, in Front-street, two doors above Pewter-platter-alley.----There is to be sold at said place, Queen's Pearl Wash-balls, for removing sun burning, freckles, roughness of the skin, &c. they render the skin delicately white, smooth, and plump, being far superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public; price Three Shillings. Also curious Lanthorns. §

On the 20th day of March next, being the 6th day of the week, at six o' clock in the evening, will be exposed to SALE, at the London Coffee-house (if not otherwise disposed of within that time)

A HOUSE and LOT, situate on the east side of Second-street, being the third house below the corner of Arch-street, containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 80 feet, extending to an alley leading into Arch-street; the house commodious, being 40 feet in depth, the kitchen a brick building; the whole subject to a groundrent of 55s. per ann. Any person inclining to purchase, before the above-mentioned day of sale, may apply to JOHN DRINKER, nearly opposite the premises. *February* 17, 1772. 4 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 100 acres, whereon are erected, a good corn grist-mill and saw-mill, both in good order for business, convenient dwelling-house and out-houses, about 15 acres of meadow, under good grass, being watered by the head race of the mills, 10 acres of upland cleared, the rest under timber, remarkable for the quantity; the above place is situated in Whiteclay-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat or timber, distant from the Head of Elk river (a wheat landing) 5 miles, and the same distance from Christiana landing. Also 130 acres in London-Britain township, Chester county, accommodated with a sufficient quantity of excellent watered meadow, dwelling-house and orchard, about one half cleared. One other tract, in said township, about the same quantity of land, with dwelling-house, out-houses, orchard, and meadowing. The titles to the above premises are indisputable, and the quitrents no more than a bare acknowledgment; the payments will be made easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at his lower mills, on Whiteclay-creek, near Newark. *Feb.* 11, 1772. ℔ JOHN EVANS.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by public vendue, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 107 acres, and allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways, situate in the township of West Nottingham, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of James Poggs, Thomas Morton, Janet Porter, Robert Criswell, William Campbell, and others; late the estate of William Brown, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Feb. 18, 1772. JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Glouceſter, West New-Jersey, February 17, 1772.

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, entituled, "an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," lately made and provided; this is to give notice to the creditors of JAMES MORFORD, now confined in Glouceſter goal, to shew cause, if any they have, on the 19th day of March next, why an assignment of the said James Morford's estate should not be made to his creditors, and his body discharged from confinement. ¶

Pottsgrove, February 15, 1772.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on or about the 2d of November last, give his Mulattoe wench Hagar Jones, a pass for 8 days, in order to visit a child of her's in the city of Philadelphia, but never returned; he, about 4 weeks ago, had her taken up and sent to the work-house, but neglecting to get a commitment from the Mayor, was discharged; she is a very lusty Indian looking hussy, remarkably fond of spirituous liquor, very turbulent in her temper, drunk or sober, is supposed to have gone to New-Jersey or New-York, and being an artful jade, may probably obtain a pass under pretence of being a free woman; she has a large scar on her forehead, is about 34 years of age. Whoever secures her in any of his Majesty's goals, so that her master may get her again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS CULLEN.

N. B. The said *Cullen* has to dispose of 150 acres of land, very good in quality, situate in York county, about 12 miles from York-Town, in Warrington township, joining lands of Thomas Edmonson, Joshua Brown, Thomas Brunton, and Edmund Philips, on which is erected a good log house, 21 feet square, 7 acres cleared, and the whole well watered and timbered. For terms, apply to Thomas Doyle, in Lancaster, or to Robert Stephenson, Tavernkeeper, near the premises. ¶

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and TRACT of LAND, containing 160 acres, with a good title; situate near the great road leading from Christiana Bridge to Nottingham: Upon which are, a good dwelling-house, 50 feet long, with 6 genteel rooms, and 4 fire-places on the lower floor, a barn, stables, and several out-houses; a large malt-house, and brew-house; an orchard, and a large quantity of meadow, all well watered. Also a good grist-mill, very commodious for merchant business, being only 6 miles from the Head of Elk, where large quantities of wheat may be had at all seasons. The mill, with a dwelling-house, fire-wood, and meadow, more or less, as shall be convenient, may be *rented* separately, if not *sold*. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, *Feb.* 18, 1772. §4 w. MOSES ANDREWS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Freehold township, East New-Jersey, on the 16th day of this inst. February, a servant lad, named WILLIAM BIRD, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a fair complexion, red hair; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, ozenbrigs shirt, a new homespun suit of drugget, of a dark brown colour, with large white metal buttons on the coat, and wooden ditto on the jacket, new buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, footed, blue and white, calf-skin shoes, with buckles, of a yellowish colour, somewhat carved. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's county goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES LAWRIE. ¶

MADE his escape, on the night of the 15th of this instant February, from the Constable of Whitpain township, a certain DAVID MORRIS, by trade a Taylor, about 20 years of age, has a down look; had on, when he went away, a brown upper jacket, and a swanskin under ditto, leather breeches, ribbed yarn stockings, of a white colour, old shoes. Whoever takes up the said David Morris, and secures him in Philadelphia goal, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by me

¶ EDWARD ROBERTS, Constable.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of GEORGE HOGELAND, late of Southampton township, in the county of Bucks, deceased, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, the 16th day of March next, to have them adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to pay the same, on or before that day, to prevent further trouble.

¶ DIRCK HOGELAND, Administrator.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in the township of West-Town, Chester county, near the great road leading from the Valley to Chester, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 13 from Chester, containing 160 acres of good land, 90 acres whereof are cleared, 12 or 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the woodland well timbered, and the whole well watered; there are on the premises a good frame dwelling-house, and stone kitchen, a log barn, and a good orchard. The purchaser, paying part of the purchase money down, may have a good title, and time allowed (without interest) for the payment of the remainder, on giving good security, if required. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to JOSEPH JAMES, of West-Town aforesaid, may be further informed. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Town township, Chester county, on the 1st of the First-month, 1772, a small bay MARE; she has been shod all round. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH HOOPES. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 6th of March next,

PART of the estate late of THEODORUS LORD, deceased, in Passyunk, commonly called The Neck, and near John Everly's tavern, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick house, and an old one, with a stable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. A lease may be had to a person who would improve it, and there is now for this purpose, ready cut on the premises, near 600 posts. This place is beautifully situated on a pleasant part of the river Schuylkill, within about 3 miles of the city, and hath the advantage of two large roads leading to it. It affords the prospect of a most delightful landskip over the river. There is good shooting and fishing at this seat, and would suit a gentleman with a small family extreamly well. For terms, enquire of JOHN SEARSON, on the premises. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Garden township, in Chester county, two Irish servant men, both bred to plantation work, viz. one named Alexander Finlah, about 28 years of age, is 5 feet 8 inches high, strong and well made, black hair, coarse featured, thick lipped, and is fond of hearing himself laugh; had on, and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat and jacket, lined with durant of the same colour, his other clothes uncertain; he served 4 years as a servant with Mr. George M'Cullough, at Fishing Creek, in Lancaster county, and after lived one year with William Miller, in New-Garden, and since has removed from place to place, his residence being uncertain; he lived some time last fall in the town of Carlisle, and at his leaving it he purposed going to New-Castle county to see a brother he had there, but has not gone back. The other named Hugh Orr, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, clumsey made, lame of one of his thighs; he lived some time in Chester county, and of late has lived near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Baltimore county, in Maryland. Whoever takes up and secures said servants in any of his Majesty's goals, so as their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for any one of them, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RANKIN. †

RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 14th day of this instant February, a native Irish servant lad, named JOHN STANTON, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown hair, and often wears it tied behind, talks with the brogue, is a likely well looking lad when well, but has now the ague every third day; had on, or took with him, one large jacket of country made cloth, of a whitish colour, and 2 under jackets of striped lincey, one of them mixed with cotton, 2 or 3 pair of woollen stockings, two shirts, one of tow, and the other of flax, a half-worn felt hat, a pair of half-worn shoes, which have been half soaled. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN BRAVARD. §

MADE and SOLD by

JOHN YOUNG, senior, Sadler,

In Second-street, next door to Mr. Alexander Huston, merchant, and opposite the Baptist Meeting;

WHO takes this method of returning his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies, store-keepers, masters of vessels, shallops, and others, who have favoured him with their custom; he hopes for a continuance of their favours, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has now on hand a very large and neat assortment of work, fresh made up, viz. square cantle or Englisht shape saddles, with hogskin, buckskin, and neats leather seats, hunting side saddles, cloth, velvet, plush or buckskin seats, demi peaks and half peaks, demi side saddles, common ditto of cloth, plush or buckskin, breasted or pad saddles, Kings and common hunting ditto, portmanteau ditto, carrying sadles for Indian traders, jockey-caps velvet or leather, portmanteaus, saddle-bags, bridles, cart gears of all sorts, fire buckets, military furniture, pistol bags of all kinds, which with the saddles above are fringed, laced or bound with leather, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All which he is determined to part with at the most reasonable rates. Those gentlemen store-keepers, who buy to sell again, may expect a considerable abatement; and all others who apply, shall have them as low as any sadler in this city shall be able to sell of the like goodness.

Likewise to be sold, a likely young servant girl, about 20 years of age, who has 3 years to serve, fit for town or country business, can be well recommended for her honesty, and is sold because her master and mistress are gone to live in Baltimore. Enquire of JOHN YOUNG, senior. † 7*56.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED sober steady WOMAN, who is capable of taking Care of a small Family in the Country, within five Miles of this City. If she be one of the People called Quakers, she will be liked the better. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Philadelphia, Feb.* 11, 1772. ¶

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to meet at Mr. MULLEN's Tavern, on Saturday, the 29th Instant, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. WILLIAM SEMPLE, Secretary.

Twelfth Month 21, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from SAMUEL PARKER, *in Arch-street, a dark bay HORSE, about 12 or 13 hands high, has a star on his forehead, some saddle marks each side his back bone, trots and paces, shod before, and branded with something like the letter O, lately trimmed, some hair wore off his hips, with a portmanteau. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to* SAMUEL PARKER, *or gives intelligence, so as he may be had again, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.* ¶

Glouceſter, February 3, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, containing 210 acres, ſituate on Woodberry creek, 97½ thereof is as good meadow as any in the province, and in excellent order, being chiefly in timothy and green graſs, and is ſecured from the tide by a dam at the mouth of the creek, which is maintained at the expence of a number of proprietors; there is a good orchard thereon, a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a good kitchen adjoining the ſame, a good barn and ſtables, a granary, and divers other neceſſary out-houſes, which renders it both commodious and convenient; the whole adjoining lands of James Whitall, William Snowden, John Hopkins, and others; late the property of Abraham Chattin, deceaſed, ſeized in execution by JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

Downing-Town, Cheſter County, in Pennſylvania, Feb. 3, 1772.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt inſtant, a native Iriſh ſervant lad, named* WILLIAM CRAWNEEN, *but calls himſelf* GORDON, *has been between* 2 *and* 3 *years in the country, about* 18 *or* 19 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, of a black complexion, ſtreight black hair, rugged and boiſterous in diſcourſe, can neither read nor write; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a half-worn fur hat, two good cloth jackets, light coloured, lined with lincey, one of which had cuffs, the other without ſleeves, two ſhirts, one fine and good, old buckſkin breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, of a brown colour, one pair of ſtrong ſhoes, the ſoles drove full of pegs, with flat ſquare copper buckles, two ſilk handkerchiefs, one of which black; is an artful fellow, and addicted to gaming, particularly at huſſel-cap. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me* JOSHUA WAY. ¶ 6 w.

N. B. He was ſeen croſſing the Upper Ferry, on Sebuylkill, laſt Firſt-day morning, and is ſuppoſed to have gone into the Jerſeys.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, at the dwelling-houſe of MICHAEL WAYNE, in East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, on the 6th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing about 100 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and barn, the houſe well finiſhed off, and a ſpring under the ſame, a good orchard, 8 acres of meadow made, and more may be made with ſmall trouble; the plow-land good; the woodland well timbered, and the fences in good repair.

Alſo to be ſold, a plantation, ſituate in East-Town, Tredyffrin townſhip, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, with two dwelling-houſes on the ſame, a good barn, and ſtables, 9 acres of meadow cleared, and watered by a good ſtream of water, a good orchard, 80 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. A good title will be given for the above deſcribed plantations, and the payments made eaſy.

Alſo the ſame day and place, will be diſpoſed of, horſes and mares, cows, ſheep and ſwine, with all kinds of houſhold furniture and farming utenſils, and wheat and rye in the ground.

The vendue to continue from day to day till all is ſold. Attendance will be given by MICHAEL WAYNE. §

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and tract of LAND, in Pequea, part thereof in the county of Cheſter, and part in the county of Lancaſter, containing 438 acres, with allowance, fine lime-ſtone land, upwards of 100 acres clear, 25 acres of watered meadow, and 80 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence; two bearing orchards of choice fruit, a neat garden, a good dwelling-houſe of ſtone, well finiſhed off, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, barn, ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, and other out-houſes; plenty of timber and water, as well as lime-ſtone, to manure the land; ſo that it will never wear out with any kind of good huſbandry; the whole pleaſantly ſituated on Lancaſter road, about 46 miles from Philadelphia, fit for any kind of public buſineſs, near places of worſhip, merchant mills, iron-works, and markets. It is well known, that the Pequea land is excellent for wheat, hemp, and all ſorts of ſpring grain; this tract may be divided into two or more plantations, leaving timber, water and meadow on each. As for the ſoil and ſituation, enquiry may be made of the Reverend Mr. James Boyd, of New-Town, in the county of Bucks; Benjamin Lightfoot, Eſq; at Reading; James Wilſon, Eſq; at Carliſle; Major John Philip Dehaas, Eſq; of Lebanon; Edward Shippen, Eſq; at Lancaſter; Mr. William Moore, of Baltimore-Town, in Maryland; and Mr. John Kerlin, Innkeeper, at the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road. One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder will be made eaſy, on giving ſecurity. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premiſes,

Churchill, Feb. 10, 1772. JOHN MILLER. ‖

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſervant man, named RICHARD HUSBAND, who calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but ſpeaks a little like an Iriſhman; he is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtrait brown hair, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth-coloured jacket, with cuffs, a ſwanſkin double breaſted jacket, with black ſpots; and it is ſuppoſed he had another under jacket, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches, as good as new, with white metal buttons, a felt hat, bound round, old milled worſted ſtockings, with blue ribbed leggings, and good ſhoes, with ſmall ſquare braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH LUKENS. *Feb.* 14, 1772. ¶

To be SOLD, by public SALE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on FIFTH-DAY, the 27th of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT of MEADOW, pleaſantly ſituated about the middle of League-Iſland, bounded by lands of William Brown and Joſeph Pemberton, containing 20 acres and an half, be the ſame more or leſs. The lot is under leaſe, at Thirty Pounds per annum, of which three years from the 15th of April next are unexpired, and was lett for that rent unimproved, is now well improved, and on expiration of the remainder of the leaſe will bring Sixty Pounds per annum. Conſiderable time, it is likely, may be had for payment of one-half the conſideration money. § 13th, 2d mo. (Feb.)

Glouceſter County.

WHEREAS HENRY DAVIS, and JOHN GEORGE DAVIS, languiſhing priſoners, now confined in the common goal of ſaid county for debt, do intend to apply to the Judges and Juſtices of the ſaid county, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for the ſaid county, in order to crave the benefit of the Act of the General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, entituled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors:" If therefore any of the creditors of the ſaid Henry Davis, and John George Davis, or either of them, have any objection againſt the ſaid Henry Davis, and John George Davis, or either of them, why they ſhould not receive the benefit of the aforeſaid Act of General Aſſembly, they are deſired to appear at the Court aforeſaid, to alledge ſuch objections, if any they have. JOHN GEORGE DAVIS,
¶ HENRY DAVIS.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN STARRETT, late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by

¶ ANN and JAMES STARRETT, Adminiſtrat.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, a ſober honeſt Fellow, who underſtands Farming, taking Care of Horſes, driving a Team, and would do for a Carriage. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that there are two men committed to Trenton goal, Hunterdon county, viz. THOMAS HENRY ENMAN, he has loſt one of his eyes, and has a large ſcar near ſaid eye, long light hair, fair complexion, near about 5 feet 9 inches high. The other is committed by the name of ROBERT JACKSON, alias WILLIAM MOORE, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well ſet, and full faced, with black curled hair. Their cloathing for the moſt part is anſwerable to two men that are advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2249; likewiſe they confeſs themſelves to be the ſame men. Their maſters, or owners, are hereby requeſted to come, and deliver them from their confinement, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay coſt, and goal fees.

¶ PETER HANKINSON, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,

A RIGHT to locate LANDS, in the province of Pennſylvania, being part of an original grant of 50,000 acres, made by the late honourable William Penn, Eſq; to Sir John Fagg, in truſt for his firſt wife, the lady Gulielma Maria Penn, during life; and after her deceaſe, as to a moiety thereof, in truſt for his eldeſt ſon and heir at law the late William Penn, jun. Eſq; ſubject to the quitrent of *one Indian ear of Corn*, for the whole 50,000 acres. The terms of ſale will be eaſy, and may be known, by applying to ISRAEL MORRIS (ſon of William) or to CLEMENT BIDDLE. Alſo to be ſold, by ſaid MORRIS, the following parcels of LAND, viz. one tract of high pleaſantly ſituated land on Cohanſey Creek, near the bridge, containing 95 acres of good upland, well timbered, with hickory and oak, and 14¾ acres of excellent marſh; the whole ſo ſituated on navigable water, as to render the tranſportation of wood, and all other produce, from the premiſes to Philadelphia market very handy. There is on the land (of which about 12 acres are cleared) an excellent ſpring, on which a good ſpring-houſe may conveniently be built. The reverſion of one other tract of about 40 acres of good LAND and MEADOW, ſituate on the ſame navigable Creek, a little below the laſt deſcribed tract; it is a fine high ſituation, well watered, and has on it ſome fruit trees. One other TRACT, of about 10 acres of mowable embanked MEADOW, in Holmes's marſhes, on ſaid Creek. Together with one other TRACT of excellent PATENT LAND, ſituate on Head's Creek, in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, well watered, and having the advantage of an extenſive range for cattle, not likely to be interrupted. Conſiderable time may be had for payment of great part of the purchaſe monies of any of the above lands, on paying intereſt.

Second-month (February) 13*th*, 1772. ¶ 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, at a moderate price, by private ſale,

A GOOD plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, Philadelphia county, containing near 200 acres, with good buildings, orchard, meadows, and timber. The purchaſer, for a view of the premiſes, is referred to Mr. Thomas Rees, of the townſhip of Providence, or Frederick Wiſe, in Limerick aforeſaid, and may know the terms, and have an indiſputable title, by applying to JOHN BULL.

N. B. Said *John Bull* has likewiſe to diſpoſe of, a tract of land, ſuitable for a ſizeable farm, ſituate in the townſhip of Norrington, near the Schuylkill mill, equal in quality to any in the county, both as to meadow ground, and good corn land, about half a mile diſtant from the Schuylkill road. ¶

Cheſter, February 10, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant February, will be expoſed to public ſale, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good brick dwelling-houſe, orchard, meadow, &c. ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Robert Green, Thomas Gibſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Chandler, ſeized and taken in execution by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 22d day of this inſtant February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, ſeveral acres of meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the door; bounded by lands of Joſeph Caldwell, John Lewis, Simon Letchberger, and the road leading from Newtown Square to Philadelphia; late the eſtate of Peter M'Dowell, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 3d day of March next, will be expoſed to ſale, at 12 o'clock, at John Kerlin's tavern, in Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, a meſſuage, or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, containing one acre, more or leſs, with a ſtone houſe and ſmith's ſhop thereon; bounded by Lancaſter road, by the road leading to the Yellow Spring, and by other land of Joſhua Bean; late the eſtate of Joſhua Bean, ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, or tenement, and warrant right, of and in 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmell, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Campbell, John Strong, and others: At the ſame time and place will be ſold, two cows, a mare and colt, a bed and bedding, and ſundry houſhold furniture; all late the property of Alexander Gould, ſenior, and Alexander Gould, junior, but ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE certain LOTS of GROUND; one ſituate on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Arch-ſtreet 37 feet, and the ſame on a public alley, called Apple-tree Alley, being 140 feet in length or depth; there are now on the ſaid lot 3 tenements and a ſtable, which will rent for 47l. per annum.

One other lot, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, being in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 12 feet and a half, and in length or depth 49 feet and a half; ſubject to a groundrent of 25s. currency, per annum; having thereon a two ſtory frame building, that now rents for 10l. per annum.

And one other lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet.

Any perſon or perſons deſirous of purchaſing the above mentioned lots, may apply to JOSEPH WATKINS, junior, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Cherry-alley, Philadelphia, and be informed of the conditions of ſale. *tf.*

THE Partnerſhip of BALDWIN and STARR being expired, theſe are to requeſt all Perſons, indebted to them, to make ſpeedy Payment, to enable them to cloſe their Partnerſhip Accounts; and all that have any Demands againſt them, to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be paid.

JAMES STARR

Carries on the Trade as uſual, at his Houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where it was carried on in the Time of the Partnerſhip, and will be obliged to the former Cuſtomers for the Continuance of their Favours. Having provided a good Stock of Engliſh Soals and Boot Legs, he hopes to give Satisfaction in that Branch in particular. *Philadelphia, December* 3, 1771. ‡ 4 w.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ſecond of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. is tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer, extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore houſe, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, with piazzas in the front, and chambers over them for the ſervants, a cellar under the ſtore houſe, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, 16 feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and lofts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman, and oppoſite ſaid farm, on the other ſide the creek, is a ſmall meſſuage, containing about 14 acres, with a log-houſe erected thereon, which will be ſold with the farm, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Execut.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the Twenty-fifth day of February inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, containing 197 acres, adjoining Joſhua Richardſon's land, and the great road leading from Briſtol to Newtown, and the lands of William Huddleſtone and James Thackery, thence by a ſmall run, called Sand Run, and Neſhaminy Creek, about 100 acres cleared, and under good fence, the plow land is very good for wheat and paſture, about 5 acres of meadow cleared, and part thereof watered, and more may be made and watered, the woodland is pretty well timbered, and every field has conſtant water in it; there are on the premiſes a good black-lead mine, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, about 35 feet long, a good ſpring near the door, a frame barn, and an orchard of good fruit; it is about a quarter of a mile from the Four-lane-ends, and about as far from the Meeting-houſe, and about half a mile from a merchant mill. The title for the land is indiſputable, and the terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by SARAH PRICE, and WILLIAM SATERTWHAITE, Execut. §

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of March next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable plantation, well-known by the name of Breeze-Ridge, an exceeding pleaſant and healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 from the town of Mount-holly, lying in the Forks of Rancocus Creek, adjoining both branches, and near the great road between Philadelphia and Mount-holly aforeſaid, containing about 500 acres of land, 80 whereof improved good meadow, under good bank, and about 20 acres more may be made, 150 acres of upland cleared, and in good fence, a good large dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed off, with two large kitchens, out-houſes, milk-houſe, cheeſe-houſe, and every conveniency ſuitable for a dairy, a pump of excellent good water at the door, with a large new barn, granary, ſtables, cow and waggon houſes, two bearing orchards of good fruit, and a large garden, paled in. The ſaid plantation will be ſold together, or in 2 or 3 parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, the meadow and upland lying convenient to be divided. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Sarah Biſpham, *of the town of Haddonfield, or* John Hinchman, *Eſq; of the county of Glouceſter, or* John Biſpham, *of the town of Mount-holly, near the premiſes aforeſaid, for further particulars, and conditions of ſale; the above being part of the real eſtate of Thomas Biſpham, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by* SARAH BISPHAM, *Executrix,* JOHN HINCHMAN, *and* JOHN BISPHAM, *Executors. Mount-holly, Feb.* 3, 1772. ¶ 10*t.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Berks, Lancaſter, and Northampton, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quitrent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the 24th of this Month (February) to the 2d of March next, for receiving the Quitrents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, from the 3d of March to the 7th; at Pennſbury, for the County of Bucks, from the 9th to the 14th; at the Town of Reading, in Berks County, from the 16th to the 21ſt; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the 23d to the 28th; and, at the Town of Eaſton, for the County of Northampton, from the 6th of April to the 11th inclufive; at which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons concerned are required to pay their Arrearages, otherwiſe Diſtreſſes will certainly be made, purſuant to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly, in that Caſe made and provided, expreſs Orders having been given for putting ſaid Act in Execution againſt thoſe, who neglect to make Payment.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE,

COMMANDER;

Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to ſail in the Second Month inſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid Commander on board the Ship, at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be ſold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, Allom, Brimſtone, Copperas, London Porter, Warrington and Liverpool Ale, Pipes in Kegs, and a few Table Setts of very elegant plain and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

February 27, 1772 NUMB. 2253.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the Ship HOPE, *Captain* ROBINSON, *from London; we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, November 28.

To his GRACE *the* DUKE *of* GRAFTON.

WHAT is the reaſon, my Lord, that, when almoſt every man in the kingdom, without diſtinction of principles or party, exults in the ridiculous defeat of Sir James Lowther, when good and bad men unite in one common opinion of that Baronet, and triumph in his diſtreſs, as if the event (without any reference to vice or virtue) were intereſting to human nature, your Grace alone ſhould appear ſo miſerably depreſſed and afflicted? In ſuch univerſal joy, I know not where you will look for a compliment of condolance, unleſs you appeal to the tender, ſympathetic ſorrows of Mr. Bradſhaw. That cream-coloured gentleman's tears, affecting as they are, carry conſolation along with them. He never weeps, but, like an April ſhower, with a lambent ray of ſunſhine upon his countenance.----From the feelings of honeſt men, upon this joyful occaſion, I do not mean to draw any concluſion to your Grace. *They* naturally rejoice, when they ſee a ſignal inſtance of tyranny reſiſted with ſucceſs;---of treachery expoſed to the deriſion of the world;---an infamous informer defeated, and an impudent robber dragged to the public gibbet. But, in the *other* claſs of mankind, I own I expected to meet the Duke of Grafton. Men, who have no regard for juſtice, nor any ſenſe of honour, ſeem as heartily pleaſed with Sir James Lowther's well-deſerved puniſhment, as if it did not conſtitute an example againſt themſelves. The unhappy Baronet has no friends, even among thoſe who reſemble him. You, my Lord, are not yet reduced to ſo deplorable a ſtate of dereliction. Every villain in the kingdom is your friend; and, in compliment to ſuch friendſhip, I think you ſhould ſuffer your diſmal countenance to clear up. Beſides, my Lord,---I am a little anxious for the conſiſtency of your character. You violate your own rules of decorum, when you do not inſult the man, whom you have betrayed.

The divine juſtice of retribution ſeems now to have begun its progreſs. Deliberate treachery intails puniſhment upon the traitor. There is no poſſibility of eſcaping it, even in the higheſt rank, to which the conſent of ſociety can exalt the meaneſt and worſt of men. The forced, unnatural union of Luttrell and Middleſex, was an omen of another unnatural union, by which indefeaſible infamy is attached to the Houſe of Bruſnſwick. If one of thoſe acts was virtuous and honourable, the beſt of Princes, I thank God, is happily rewarded for it by the other. Your Grace, *it has been ſaid*, had ſome ſhare in recommending Colonel Luttrell to the King;---or was it only the gentle Bradſhaw, who made himſelf anſwerable for the good behaviour of his friend? An intimate connection has long ſubſiſted between him and the worthy Lord Irnham. It aroſe from a fortunate ſimilarity of principles, cemented by the conſtant mediation of their common friend Miſs Davis.

Yet I confeſs I ſhould be ſorry that the opprobrious infamy of this match ſhould reach beyond the family. We have now a better reaſon than ever to pray for the long life of the beſt of Princes, and the welfare of his Royal *Iſſue*. I will not mix any thing ominous with my prayers;---but let parliament look to it. A *Luttrell* ſhall never ſucceed to the Crown of England. If the hereditary virtues of the family deſerve a kingdom, Scotland will be a proper retreat for them.

The next is a moſt remarkable inſtance of the goodneſs of Providence. The juſt law of retaliation has at laſt overtaken the little, contemptible tyrant of the North. To this ſon-in-law of your deareſt friend the Earl of Bute, you meant to transfer the Duke of Portland's property; and you haſtened the grant, with an expedition unknown to the Treaſury, that he might have it time enough to give a deciſive turn to the election for the county. The immediate conſequence of this flagitious robbery was, that he loſt his election, which you meant to inſure to him, and with ſuch ſignal circumſtances of ſcorn, reproach, and inſult (to ſay nothing of the general exultation of all parties) as (excepting the King's brother-in-law Colonel Luttrell, and old *Simon* his father-in-law) hardly ever fell upon a gentleman in this country.----In the event, he loſes the very property, of which he thought he had gotten poſſeſſion; and after an expence, which would have paid the value of the land in queſtion twenty times over.----The forms of villainy, you ſee, are neceſſary to its ſucceſs. Hereafter you will act with greater circumſpection, and not drive ſo directly to your object. To *ſnatch a grace*, beyond the reach of common treachery, is an exception, not a rule.

And now, my good Lord, does not your conſcious heart inform you, that the juſtice of retribution begins to operate, and that it may ſoon approach your perſon?----Do you think that *Junius* has renounced the Middleſex election?----Or that the King's timber ſhall be refuſed to the royal navy with impunity?---Or that you ſhall hear no more of the ſale of that patent to *Mr. Hine*, which you endeavoured to ſcreen by ſuddenly dropping your proſecution againſt *Samuel Vaughan*, when the rule againſt him was made abſolute?---I believe indeed there never was ſuch an inſtance in all the hiſtory of negative impudence.---But it ſhall not ſave you.---The very ſunſhine you live in is a prelude to your diſſolution. When you are ripe, you ſhall be plucked. JUNIUS.

P. S. I beg you will convey to our gracious maſter my humble congratulations upon the glorious ſucceſs of peerages and penſions, ſo laviſhly diſtributed as the rewards of Iriſh virtue."

Hague, Nov. 1. We have received advices from Poland, that the Ruſſians have met with another check, in a freſh attempt againſt Tyniec. The ſoldiers, from the contrariety of the orders given by their officers, among whom there was a miſunderſtanding, reſolved not to move, but laid themſelves down on the ſpot, where the attack was to have been begun, and afterwards marched back again to their camp.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 5. There are letters here from Aleppo, which adviſe, that freſh troubles have broke out in Syria, and that Oſman Pacha, Governor of Damaſcus, having at the head of 10,000 men encountered Scheic Bahar of Acre, the Commander of Egypt, and the ally of Ali Bey, he has been ſo roughly handled, that he was forced to retire to Damaſcus, with a handful of his ſoldiers.

The three Ambaſſadors nominated by the Grand Signor for Vienna, Berlin, and Peterſburgh, are ſet out for the camp of the Grand Vizir, from whence it is ſuppoſed here that peace is not far diſtant: Many of our ſoldiers, who arrive continually from our army on the Danube, are of the ſame opinion; nevertheleſs the Government ſays nothing about peace, but that the war is to be puſhed on with vigour.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 26. The day before yeſterday the Deputies from the Crimean Tartars had an audience of the Empreſs, at which they preſented her Highneſs with a writing, containing the ſubmiſſion of their nation to Ruſſia.

Our advices from Moſcow, relating to the contagious illneſs there, are more favourable: Tranquility is eſtabliſhed, and we hope that commerce will ſoon be carried on with that city as heretofore.

Lithuania, Oct. 19. The affairs of the Ruſſians begin to revive in this Grand Duchy; after having diſperſed the Lithuanian troops, they are going to attack the Confederates.

Hague, Nov. 15. Laſt Friday there was an extraordinary meeting of the nobles of Holland, by the deſire of the Prince Stadtholder, and as the convocation of that body is a thing not very common, people are at a loſs to know what occaſioned it.

Warſaw, Nov. 4. Laſt night, about half after nine o'clock, as his Majeſty was returning home from Prince Czartoriaſki's, the Grand Chancellor, he was attacked, at the corner of the ſtreet of the Capuchins, by ſix Confederates, commanded by Captain Koczwiſki, oppoſite the palace of the Biſhop of Cracow. The King was not eſcorted, as uſual, by his guard of 12 Uhlans; but only attended by ſome pages and domeſtics. The Confederates fired their carbines and piſtols at the carriage, the balls of which entered it; immediately on which the two Heyducks who were behind the carriage with flambeaux, deſcended to aſſiſt his Majeſty; one of whom received ſeveral wounds with a ſabre, of which he died ſoon after, and the other was grievouſly wounded; but it is thought he will recover; ſeveral other of his attendants were wounded.

"The whole city was immediately in the greateſt conſternation, not being able to diſcover his Majeſty, and ſuppoſing him murdered, as they found his hat bloody on the ſpot. At length it appeared, that the above Koczwiſki had taken an oath, together with 25 other Confederates, to deliver the King, dead or alive, to the Confederates at Czenſtokau, and in the above ſcuffle had ſeized the King, whom he had carried near to Willanow; in the way to which place were ſome Ruſſian picquets. Here Koczwiſki, either touched with fear or remorſe, demanded pardon of the King, and propoſed to ſave him; but the King, happily taking advantage of Koczwiſki's dividing his body of deſperadoes into two parties (one of which was to attack the Ruſſian picquets, while the other guarded his Majeſty) ſlipt aſide into a wood, and after an hour and half's deſperate journey, gained a ſmall hut, from whence he ſent notice to General Cocceii, who immediately repaired to the place, where he found his Majeſty; and this morning at 4 o'clock his Majeſty arrived at his palace, where two wounds his Majeſty had received on his head, the one by a piſtol, and the other by a ſabre, were dreſſed, and it happily appears that neither of them are dangerous; and at eleven o'clock Te Deum was ſung in the cathedral for his Majeſty's eſcape."

Venice, Oct. 28. The Ruſſians, to the amount of 4000 men, who debarqued at Syracovi, in the iſland of Negropont, did not meet with the ſucceſs they promiſed themſelves; on the contrary, letters from that place aſſure us that they were very roughly handled, that the greateſt part of thoſe that landed were cut in pieces by the natives, and that two of their veſſels had been diſmaſted, and ſo greatly damaged, as to be obliged to throw great part of their artillery into the ſea.

Warſaw, Nov. 9. *There have been two actions to the advantage of the Ruſſians, one between Giurgewo and Bucharеſt, and the other in the neighbourhood of Krajowa.*

The billet, which was written by the King, when in the miller's cottage, to General Count Cocceii, was conceived in the following terms:

"I am delivered from the hands of my aſſaſſins, by an immediate act of Providence. Haſten to me with 40 ſoldiers. I am wounded, but not dangerouſly. Signed, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS."

The day of his Majeſty's return, he wrote a letter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, giving the particulars of his ſeizure, and happy eſcape. And though it is aſtoniſhing, yet it is true, ſome of the monſters, now in priſon for the attempt to murder his Majeſty, conſole themſelves with having received a previous formal abſolution for a crime, which is ſhocking to nature.

Nov. 11. *Pulawſki and Koſſakowſki have been defeated; the former by Colonel Lange, with the loſs of* 450 *men; the other in Lithuania by Prince Fabulow, and in his flight by Major Salomon near Praſniſz, where the party of* 2000 *men which he commanded was reduced to* 500.

We this moment learn, that the Ruſſians have at length made themſelves maſters of Tyniec.

Paris, Nov. 18. *The D. of Cumberland has been here ſome time incog.*

Dantzick, Nov. 12. *This day we had public rejoicings at this place, for the happy eſcape of his Majeſty from the hands of his aſſaſſins; and public thanks were offered up to Heaven in all the churches, as well Lutheran as Calviniſt.*

Frankfort, Nov. 19. *Some people who pretend to a knowledge of public affairs aſſert, that the Court of Berlin has expreſſed to that of Vienna, that the propoſitions of peace, made by Ruſſia to the Porte, were highly acceptable.*

Warſaw, Nov. 12. *Koſinſki, in the courſe of the interrogatories which he has undergone, hath made ſome ſurprizing diſcoveries, wherein ſeveral perſons of conſequence are ſaid to be concerned. Himſelf, and two other Chiefs of the Confederates, it ſeems, took an oath on the image of the Holy Virgin, to the Sieur Pulawſki, that they would kill the King. There is no reaſon now to doubt of the blackneſs of ſoul of this Pulawſki, whoſe generoſity, valour and piety, have been for ſome time ſo highly extolled. We ſee plainly that the love for Religion, of which the Confederates have made ſuch a notable parade, doth not debar them from committing murder, or any other moſt atrocious crimes. The monſter Pulawſki, ſince the attempt upon the King's life, has been defeated by the Ruſſians, and is ſaid to have fled to Czentochau with only about fifty of his men. Lukaſki was taken the next day three miles from Warſaw, proclaiming every where, that he had killed the King by order of the Generality.*

Hague, Nov. 29. They write from Peterſbourg, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia having received accounts, that her armies have loſt great numbers of men in the laſt campaign by their engagements with the Turks, and ſtill more by ſickneſs; her Imperial Majeſty, in order to make up that deficiency, has demanded of the Senate 80,000 recruits; but the Senate repreſented to her, that ſo large a number at once would too much depopulate her dominions, which in many places are at preſent too ſparingly inhabited; in conſequence of which her Imperial Majeſty has accepted of 50,000 recruits, which have been granted her, in caſe a peace cannot be brought about this winter. Theſe letters add, that the Ruſſian Government, perceiving that the Court of Vienna is deſirous to protract their making a peace with the Turks, in order to gain time to forward her own deſigns, may poſſibly relinquiſh ſome points, which ſeem hard upon the Turks, in the laſt propoſals made to them, in order to encourage them to a reconciliation with Ruſſia, without the concurrence of the Court of Vienna.

Warſaw, Nov. 16. This moment a courier arrived from the Ruſſian army under Count Romanzow, with the important news, that that General had obtained a compleat victory over the Grand Vizir. All that we can yet learn of this affair is, that Count Romanzow having ſent part of his army over the Danube to attack that of the Turks, and prevent the garriſon of Giurgewo from being relieved, the action began as ſoon as the Ruſſians were in ſight of the Turks; that the latter were driven from their camp, and obliged to fly with their Grand Vizir towards Adrianople; and that after the battle the Ruſſians carried the fortreſs of Giurgewo by ſtorm. The Ruſſians took a great number of priſoners, among whom was the Sera[illegible]ier-Aga, and found 100 pieces of cannon on the field of battle.

Hamburgh, Nov. 29. *Mr. Groſs, who reſides here as Miniſter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has received from Baron de Saldern, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Warſaw, the copy of a letter which General Krecznicoff wrote to his Excellency, dated the* 13*th of November, giving the following account of the ſucceſs of the Ruſſian arms upon the Danube.*

"*Major General Weiſſman having paſſed the Danube, at the head of a conſiderable body of troops, the Turks, who compoſed the garriſons of Tulcza, Babadagh, Iſaccia, Teſchin, Koſſoff and Baſhin, being ſeized with a panic upon his approach, ran away, and left thoſe fortreſſes to our troops, who immediately took poſſeſſion of them. The booty which our troops took upon this occaſion was immenſe; and General Weiſſman thought proper to blow up the fortifications of all thoſe places. At the ſame time Lieut. Gen. Eſſen attacked a body of Ottoman troops poſted in the neighbourhood of Giurgewo, and routed them; and General Prince Dolgorucki was detached to attack Giurgewo, which he took without much loſs.*"

Paris, Nov. 29. The Duke de Choiſeul has obtained leave of the King to return from his exile, and has been here ſome days. We begin to hope that the Princes of the Blood and Peers will ſoon be reſtored to the King's favour. It is ſaid that they only wait for the return of the Parliaments, to ſubmit to the King's orders.

Hague, Nov. 28. They write from Liege, that upwards of 100,000 arms are making there, and in that neighbourhood, for the Imperial Troops.

Marſeilles, Nov. 21. Count Orlow is lately arrived at Imbros, with 33 Ruſſian ſhips. We have farther learnt, that the Ruſſians have in all 66 ſail of ſhips, which are ſo ſtationed as to join at a ſhort notice, on the firſt favourable wind, to attempt the paſſage of the Dardanelles.

Canterbury, Nov. 26. Monday------Oſborne, Eſq; from Madrid, paſſed through this city on his road to London; who ſays, that Spain is making every warlike preparation, and at the ſame time is ſo exceedingly cautious of having their intentions divulged, that no ſtrangers are admitted into their arſenals or docks, but every thing is kept as profound a ſecret as poſſible.

LONDON, November 16.

It is now current at the Weſt end of the town, that the marriages of the D. of G. and the D. of C. will be both declared to Parliament at the opening of the ſeſſions, in order to obtain proper proviſions for their iſſue.

And that the D. of C. is to have an eſtabliſhment in the Electorate of Hanover.

It is ſaid that an action at law is commenced againſt a certain popular Sheriff, for not having acted with propriety in his office.

Nov. 19. By a private letter from a capital houſe in Amſterdam we are informed, that it is currently reported in that city, that the Regent of Perſia has declared war againſt the Engliſh, in conſequence of which two Engliſh veſſels have been ſeized in the Gulf of Perſia.

The keeper of Reading goal has received a warrant of detainer from the Mayor of Briſtol againſt Britain for three forgeries, committed by him in that city.

Upon a great Miniſter's being told that the famous Dr. Lucas (the Iriſh Wilkes) had taken a long journey to that country, from whoſe bourne no traveller returns, his Lordſhip replied, "I wiſh the Engliſh Wilkes had borne him company, which is all that is now wanting to reſtore peace to both kingdoms."

Notwithſtanding the numberleſs conjectures which have been publiſhed with reſpect to the author of Junius, we can aſſure the public, that he ſtill remains concealed, and will in all probability continue ſo, as he has ſinned beyond the poſſibility of forgiveneſs from the Miniſtry.

The reports of the Duke of Cumberland's reſidence at Herenhauſen, in Hanover, are as yet *certainly premature; and we think it even at the beſt highly improbable: In the firſt place, he will ſcarcely be prevailed upon to relinquiſh his native country; and ſecondly, the German pride will look with great contempt upon a Princeſs from the Houſe of Luttrell.*

Nov. 21. The following is the number of ſhips now in ordinary at Chatham, viz. one of 100 guns, four of 90, eight of 74, two of 70, ſix of 64, five of 60, four of 50, three of 32, and two of 28 guns. Alſo the Marlborough guardſhip of 74 guns, the Chatham and Winchester hulks, and the Chatham yacht.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, dated Nov. 17.

"Great part of our bridge taken away by the late heavy rains; this morning a fine new bridge at Hexham, built two years ago, clean ſwept away; a bridge at Haydon, ſix miles above Hexham, taken away. Several families hereabouts periſhed laſt night by this unlucky affair

"There never was known ſuch a deluge as was here this morning, boats rowing in the ſtreets, the water four feet high."

Extract of a letter from Bernard Caſtle, November 17.

"By a ſudden flood yeſterday all the houſes and abutment of the bridge on the ſouth ſide of the river is taken away; ſo that the communication is entirely cut off for horſes and carriages."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 12.

"The laſt letters from Peterſbourg adviſe, that by the wiſe precautions that were taken at Moſcow, on the breaking out of the plague there, the progreſs of that dreadful diſtemper is in a manner already ſtopt, ſo that very few people have died in that city lately. Theſe letters add, that the diſpatches, which the Court of Ruſſia received from that of Vienna, were by no means ſatisfactory; inſomuch, that there appears to be a great coolneſs between them, the real foundation of which is at preſent unknown to the public. Theſe letters only mention, that the Court of Peterſbourg is by no means pleaſed that the Court of Vienna ſhould, without any intimation of her intention, take the Republick of Raguſa under her protection, and permit the ſhips of that Republick to hoiſt the Imperial Flag, in order to protect them from any inſult, and conſequently from any moleſtation from the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago."

It is determined, we hear, in the Privy Council, that if a northern European *war ſhould break out, as numbers imagine, England ſhall take no further ſhare in continental meaſures, than what ſhe is obliged to do by abſolute treaties.*

[*For new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

Nov. 23. Various reports have been circulated with reſpect to the probability of a ſpeedy war in the north of Europe, but we apprehend with little truth; for though the ſeveral potentates may have every inclination to proceed, it is generally conjectured that not one has the ability. Neceſſity, therefore, becomes whimſically the guarantee of peace, and the happineſs of the continent is in fact owing to its very adverſity.

Inſurances, which of late have increaſed much, in conſequence of the apprehended war with Spain, begin already to ſlacken greatly; and the offer of a policy is now conſidered as a favour, the writing of which laſt week was deemed an actual obligation.

The prorogation of the Parliament to the 21ſt of January, is the cleareſt teſtimony poſſible, that every diſpute with Spain is in a fair way of accommodation, if not already accommodated; ſince if there was any apprehenſion of a rupture, it would not be in the Miniſter's power to delay the meeting of that Aſſembly.

We learn from Peterſbourg, that the plan of a new treaty of commerce, between that Empire and Great-Britain, has lately been tranſmitted to London.

Letters from Dantzick ſay, in a new treaty of commerce, between Ruſſia and Great Britain, ſome ſtipulations are made to the advantage of the merchants and inhabitants of this country.

The eſtimate of the expence of ſupporting and maintaining the late augmentation on the military eſtabliſhment of Ireland, amounts to 69655l. 15s. 4d. for the two years laſt paſt, excluſive of all other military expences.

Nov. 26. A letter from Dublin ſays, "So unpopular are Lord T------d and his creatures, that they judge it as a maxim of ſelf-defence, not in the leaſt to interfere in the enſuing election for Member of this city. Mr. Ponſonby is very buſy for ſomebody at preſent unknown. The general cry is, "That none but a patriotic man ſhall long outlive his election.

Nov. 28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſent orders a few days ago for a proper number of attendants and domeſtics, to go to Windſor Lodge, to prepare for his reception, at which place his Royal Highneſs is hourly expected from France.

Nov. 30. Her Majeſty has ordered a benefaction out of her Privy-purſe of 500 l. to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of Weſtminſter.

Dec. 3. It is aſſerted that the Ruſſians, ſince the beginning of the war in 1769, have loſt above one hundred thouſand effective men, partly cut off by the ſword, and, the more fatal evil, epidemical diſtempers, beſides the havock among their ſeamen in the Levant.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, November 6.

"The following is the converſation that paſſed between Kocſinſki and the King of Poland. "I know, ſaid Kocſinſki, that it is an abominable crime to murder a King, but I have taken an oath to kill you." His Majeſty replied, "I ſee by your countenance that you are not yet far advanced in wickedneſs, and if you know it is a ſin to kill a King, how could you dare to take an oath that you would commit it?" "I have nevertheleſs ſworn to do it, replied Kocſinſki, and if I do not perform my engagement, I ſhall loſe my own head." "How ſo, reſumed his Majeſty, if you believe me to be a King, you muſt alſo believe that I have power to grant you your life." At length Kocſinſki, touched by a remorſe of conſcience, declared he was ſeized with horror at the thoughts of doing it, and that he could not do it. His Majeſty propoſed that he ſhould go with him to Warſaw, but Kocſinſki expreſſed his fears, for, ſaid he, people in extremities are too apt to promiſe what they never intend to perform. The King then ſaid, that if he did not chooſe to confide in him, he need only to leave him, and make his eſcape. Kocſinſki, at length, convinced of the ſincerity of his Majeſty, took courage, and declared he would attend him to Warſaw, but, as he did not know the road, deſired the King would conduct him thither.

"When Prince Adam Czartoriſki, General of Podolia, and Chief of the regiment of the guards of Lithuania, arrived at the cottage with thirty attendants, he found his Majeſty faſt aſleep upon a very homely bed, and his intended aſſaſſin metamorphoſed into a faithful centinel to guard him.

"His Majeſty was ſuffered to ſleep till General Cocceii arrived with a coach and two hundred men. He then awoke, entered the coach, and placed the aſſaſſin at the ſide of him. His Majeſty arrived at Warſaw about three o'clock in the morning, amidſt the acclamations of the people. Nothing was heard from every quarter but *Long live the King!* To behold the populace, who were under the greateſt concern for their amiable Prince, who had been in ſuch imminent danger of falling a victim to jealouſy and fanaticiſm, returning thanks in the moſt affecting terms, drew tears from every eye.

"The wife of Lucaſki is under arreſt. The ſum of 365 ducats in ſpecie were found upon her; a very conſiderable ſum to be poſſeſſed by a woman in her ſphere, and was a convincing proof that ſhe had received part of her huſband's reward."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, December 1.

"Our artificers are very diligent in getting ready ſhips againſt the ſpring, but for what ſervice we know not."

On Saturday morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Windſor-Lodge from France, but has not yet been at Court.

We are credibly informed, that a certain Duke, and his new-married Dutcheſs, who lately arrived from France, are forbid appearing at Court.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the K--- is irreconcilable with regard to the D--- of C--------d's marriage.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, dated November 16.

"This moment we are informed, that General Romanzow has retaken Giurgewo by ſtorm; there were in the fortreſs a very large magazine, and above 150 pieces of cannon. The Count effected this enterprize with a detachment from his army: The main body he ſent over the Danube to oppoſe the Grand Vizir, and to prevent him from coming to the aſſiſtance of that fortreſs. The Grand Vizir declined making his way to Giurgewo through the corps of Ruſſians; the latter, therefore, attacked him, totally defeated him, and took 107 pieces of cannon, beſides a great many other trophies of war; the Grand Vizir then fled towards Adrianople. This advice is confirmed by another private letter from the ſame place; but, as this account is of great importance, we muſt wait for a further and more authentic confirmation thereof."

We are told that the Premier's plan for raiſing and applying the ſupplies for the enſuing year, has been preſented to his Majeſty, and that he has received the higheſt encomiums thereon.

On Saturday laſt a courier ſet off from St. James's for the Court of Madrid. His arrival from thence is fixed for the 8th of next month, with the King of Spain's anſwer to the Britiſh declaration, which will then be laid before the two houſes at their meeting, and will effectually determine for peace or war.

We are aſſured that the harbour and baſon of Dunkirk, which were reported to have been cleaned and repaired, are in the moſt abject condition, nor are the fortifications in a much better ſtate.

Private letters from Peterſburgh mention, that notwithſtanding the Court puts a good face upon the matter, with reſpect to her preſent difference with the Court of Vienna, it has nevertheleſs given much uneaſineſs in the Cabinet.

A letter from Breſt mentions, that all the ſhips of war in that harbour are unrigged and laid up, except a few ſmall frigates, intended for the Mediterranean.

Dec. 4. By a gentleman juſt arrived in town from the Hague we are informed, that the States General, obſerving the preſent fluctuation of affairs in Europe, have prudently ſent off troops to all their iſlands and forts in the Indian ſeas.

Dec. 5. A letter from the Hague informs, that the Ruſſians have ſeized a large convoy, which were going to the Turkiſh army; this will greatly diſtreſs them, as they have been in want of it for ſome time paſt.

A private letter from Paris ſays, "An account has been received here from the iſland of Bourbon, that a powerful Nabob, at the head of a numerous army, was in march for one of the Engliſh ſettlements on the coaſt."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 26.

"Private advices from Berlin of good authority intimate, that ſome propoſals have been made to the King of Pruſſia by the Court of Spain, to induce him to quit his alliance with Ruſſia, and accede to one that is going to be formed between the Houſes of Auſtria, France, and Spain, and offering him very advantageous terms, if he will become a party in it. His Pruſſian Majeſty, it is ſaid, rejected the propoſal, and declared that he would abide by his engagements with the Court of Peterſbourg.

"The laſt letters from Hamburgh adviſe, that a convention is in agitation between the Courts of Peterſbourg, Stockholm, and Berlin, in conſequence of which the firſt mentioned Court is to give up her part of Finland to the ſecond, and this power is to ſurrender its ſhare of Pomerania to the third, in conſideration of four millions of rubles, to be paid by the King of Pruſſia to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. If there is any foundation for this news, we ſhall ſoon know more of it.

"They write from Warſaw, that the King of Poland is quite out of danger, and it appears by the enquiry that has been made into that affair, that the deſign againſt his Majeſty was long in agitation, and that ſome very great perſons are ſuſpected to have been concerned in it. It is even ſaid that a party of Ruſſian troops have been privately ſent to Elbeng, to ſeize the Prince Primate, and bring him back to Warſaw. Some people do not ſcruple to inſinuate, that a certain Court is ſuppoſed to have had a hand in it."

Orders have been ſent to both the Theatres, not to receive a certain Duke and Dutcheſs with any diſtinction, as part of the Royal Family.

The ſame orders have been given at Carlton-houſe as at St. James's.

Monday the Portugueſe Ambaſſador had a conference with his Majeſty, and the Earl of Rochford, at the Queen's Palace, relative to the anſwer from Liſbon to the Britiſh memorial, which is ſaid to be entirely to the ſatisfaction of our Court.

The Lord Chamberlain has ſignified to the Duke of Cumberland, by order of the King, that his Royal Highneſs's preſence at Court will be diſpenſed with; and it has alſo been ſignified, by authority, to the miniſters, and to all the ſervants of the Crown, that if any of them viſit the Duke or Dutcheſs of Cumberland, they muſt not appear at St. James's.

It is ſaid that ſome particular inſtructions were on Tueſday ſent to the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, ſuppoſed to be relative to the final concluſion of a treaty of commerce between the two kingdoms, as it paſſed the Great Seal before it was ſent.

We hear that his Majeſty has ordered 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among poor houſe-keepers in Weſtminſter.

The King of Pruſſia has fixed the fool's cap on the Emperor, and the Archbiſhop of Prague may pay dear for the part he acted in putting it on. By that prelate's connivance and aſſiſtance, the King of Pruſſia has filled his magazines with a ſufficient quantity of forage and corn for carrying on the war for two years. The Emperor, on the other had, who has undoubtedly the fineſt army in Europe, finds his magazines quite empty, and even his ſubjects in danger of periſhing by famine, at the critical moment he intended to enter upon action. This manœuvre will probably ſecure to the King of Pruſſia his proportion of Poland without bloodſhed.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, we hear, has ſo much diſguſted the Britiſh Miniſter for the Southern department, that the latter refuſes to do any buſineſs with him.

By letters from Hanover we learn, that a regulation is made, by virtue of which the troops of that Electorate will conſiſt for the future of 25,000 effective men.

By a letter from Hamburgh we learn, that Daniſh officers in that city and neighbourhood are enliſting men, eſpecially for the Cavalry, with as much diligence as when Denmark was on the point of breaking with Ruſſia.

They have lately launched at Algiers two men of war, each of 54 guns, a frigate of 26, four large xebeques, and five of a ſmaller ſize, which looks as if ſomething extraordinary was intended againſt ſome of the Chriſtian powers.

Dec. 6. Letters from the continent adviſe, that a treaty of commerce is now forming between the Province of Zealand and his Pruſſian Majeſty, which has given great umbrage at the Hague, and is ſaid to be one principal reaſon, from the conſequences which are likely to enſue, of the Dutch enlarging their marine and land forces.

Dec. 7. It is reported, that a Great Perſonage has declared againſt all meaſures for rendering a late unpopular marriage void.

The American Agents are to wait upon the Earl of Hillſborough in a few days, to receive his Lordſhip's opinion upon ſome propoſals made to him a few weeks ago, for the benefit of the Colonies.

Dec. 9. We are credibly informed that, by the interpoſition of ſeveral of the nobility, a reconciliation will ſoon take place between two Great Perſonages, on account of a late marriage.

Friday the Spaniſh, Ruſſian and Dutch Ambaſſadors, had three ſeparate conferences with his Majeſty, at the Queen's Palace.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the laſt hand had juſt been put to a treaty between that Court and Berlin.

Saturday morning arrived in the river the Eſther tranſport from Gibraltar, by which there is advice of a freſh inſurrection of the natives in the iſland of Corſica, in which they had cut off upwards of three hundred French troops.

It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland paid a viſit on Wedneſday night to his mother, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Carlton-houſe.

The Duke of Cumberland's Guards are taken away; and a bill is preparing, not only to make the King's conſent indiſpenſibly *requiſite in all future marriages of the Royal family, but to exclude the iſſue of ſuch marriages as have been lately entered into, without that conſent, from ſucceeding to the poſſeſſion of the Crown.*

Dec. 10. Orders are given for apartments to be fitted up at St. James's, for the reception of the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, who are expected here before the expiration of next month.

Letters from Paris mention, that the French King has demanded a free gift of 40 millions from his Clergy, but that they hoped to be able to moderate the demand, as the largeſt free gift ever made, has not exceeded 30 millions.

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Poland, Nov. 16.

"Kocſinſki, who is continually undergoing examinations, has confeſſed, that he was ſent by Pulawſki, with the other conſpirators, to take the King alive or dead; and that he engaged them to the execution of their deſign by the following oath, before the miraculous image of the Holy Virgin:

"We, being excited by a holy and religious zeal, have taken a firm and unſhaken reſolution to revenge the cauſe of the Divinity, religion and our country, which has been injured by the tyrant Staniſlaus Auguſtus, deſpiſer of laws divine and human, uſurper of the throne of Poland, promoter of Atheiſts and Hereticks, traitor to his country, oppreſſor of the nation, and a vile inſtrument of foreign ambition and injuſtice, do ſwear and promiſe, before the ſacred and miraculous Image of the Mother of God, to ſacrifice our fortunes, lives and families, in order to extirpate from the earth one who diſhonours it, by trampling under foot the reſpect due to the Divinity, religion, and the privileges of the nation. So help us God."

Dec. 11. Monday ſeveral packets of great conſequence were ſent off from Lord Rochford's Office, to the Earl of Grantham, at Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated November 18.

"His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter ſet out this morning for Piſa, where he propoſes to continue two or three months, and make uſe of the celebrated baths of that place. He is entirely recovered of the dangerous dyſentery he laboured under, from which he was happily relieved by the uſe of a medicine lately introduced into practice, which was propoſed to his Phyſicians by the Surgeon of the Venus frigate: It is called the Radix Columbæ, and is now in great eſteem with the Italian Faculty."

The following is handed about at the weſt end of the town, as a true copy of the letter, which Mrs. H----n ſent to his M-----y ſome time after her marriage with the D. of C. was publicly known:

"Gracious Sire,

"The late event, in which your r---l brother and I are (I fear) too nearly concerned, and which has already made ſo much noiſe in the world, has, I am unhappy to hear, met with your r---l diſapprobation. If I have done amiſs, it is my warmeſt wiſh to have an opportunity of throwing myſelf at your M-----y's feet to beg for pardon.---May I never meet with a ſeverer judge.---Yet ſurely, gracious Sir, if the errors of the head *are* even unpardonable, ſome lenity is to be ſhewn to thoſe of the heart: And if to endeavour to reclaim a generous, but heedleſs Youth, from levities which were more the effect of good nature than of bad principle---if to recal a heart that was wandering after purſuits unworthy of it, and fix it to one ſteady point--if to collect his ſcattered thoughts, regulate his paſſions, and lead him finally to virtue--if theſe are purpoſes worthy of mercy, worthy of r---l grace, witneſs Heaven how ſincerely they are mine; and how faithfully I am, Gracious Sire,

Your loving Subject and Servant."

A reſolution was taken at the laſt Board of Admiralty, that no Foreigner ſhould be admitted into any dock-yard, fort, or any works, without previous leave obtained from the Governors.

It is confidently reported advice has been received, that the French and Spaniards are meditating an important blow in the Eaſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Cairo, dated Sept. 11.

"Ali Bey has reſumed his former activity. He is marching freſh troops to Damieſtes and Alexandria. The Arabs of Syria have intercepted the caravan which was conveying the merchandizes embarked from the port of Suez to Gedda. This booty is valued at 1500 purſes of 500 crowns each.

Letters from Algiers adviſe, that the Dey took it into his head to ſhut up all the Roman Catholic churches in one day, and to impriſon all the Miſſionaries.

Letters from Holland adviſe, that the Dutch Eaſt India Company have preſented to the States General an ample Memorial, in which they complain of the encroachments of the Engliſh in Bengal, and particularly of their engroſſing the Saltpetre trade, which hath always been a very conſiderable branch of the Dutch commerce in that part of the world.

Orders are iſſued out to ſuch Officers who are abſent from their Regiments lying at Gibraltar, and Port Mahon, to repair as ſoon as poſſible.

A regiment of Soldiers are to be ſent to Jamaica, in the men of war which are ſoon to ſail from Plymouth and Portſmouth for that Iſland.

By the Rachel, Cox, from Minorca, there is advice, that an Algerine row galley had taken the Friendſhip, Carter, from Leghorn to London, and carried her into Algiers; and that Sir Peter Dennis had ſent a man of war to demand immediate reſtitution thereof.

The Hawke, Williams, from South-Carolina to London, is loſt on the Coaſt of Cornwall; part of the crew periſhed.

By Captain BULKELEY, *arrived here from* LISBON, *we are favoured with a Paper of the 21ſt of December, from which we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

MARSEILLES, November 29.

BY advices from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d inſtant, we are informed, that a fire broke out in that capital, on the 18th, and another on the 24th of laſt month, which have reduced to aſhes a great number of houſes, among which is the magnificent palace of the Aga of the Janizaries.

According to the above advices, Count Orlow, Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian forces in the Archipelago, came with his whole fleet on the 12th of October before the Dardanelles, and cannonaded the caſtle, ſituated in Europe, with ſome ſhips of war, but did not greatly damage it. The Ruſſian ſquadron afterwards retired, having left four frigates cruizing at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

A few days after the above enterprize a briſk cannonading was heard on the ſide of Tenedos, and it is thought that the deſign of Count Orlow is to render himſelf maſter of Lemnos. Theſe advices add, that the Chan of the Tartars is dead, through vexation, at Conſtantinople; and that the Sultan Bagti Guery continues there ſtill.

Vienna, Dec. 4. Letters from Munich adviſe, that the Elector hath cauſed to be fixed up there a very ſevere ordinance againſt the monopolizers of grain, and eſpecially againſt thoſe who export it out of the Electorate. According to this ordinance all offenders will be puniſhed with death, without formal proceſs, on the ſpot where they ſhall be taken.

A report is this moment ſpread, that the Grand Signor died lately at Conſtantinople.

LONDON.

Dec. 21. Yeſterday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick appeared in the Drawing-room at St. James's, for the firſt Time ſince her arrival in England. Her Highneſs went in ſtate, attended by the Guards, after the ſame manner as the reſt of the Royal Family.

The Neptune, from Nantucket, deemed a miſſing ſhip, is ſafe arrived at Dover.

Extract of a letter from the Ruſſian fleet, dated Oct. 18, 1771.

"The campaign was not altogether inactive; ſeveral lucky deſcents have been made on the Aſiatic coaſt, below Rhodes, in Negropont, in the bays of Counteſſa, Caſſandre and Volo. Great quantities of timber, cattle, and magazines of corn, have been taken, and what could not be carried away deſtroyed.

"A part of the Ruſſian fleet is now at Imbro, in the ſight of the caſtles of Dardanelles. The Turks do not ſeem to intend any attack upon it; they rather prefer to wait for defence; they are in conſtant work to fortify the coaſt of that channel, and to plant it with cannon, as much as they can."

On Thurſday Captain Stott, lately arrived from Falkland's Iſland, was at Court, and afterwards had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

The following toaſt is now very faſhionable in Dublin: "May Dr. Clement adminiſter the ſame potions to Courtiers, as his patriotic predeceſſor Dr. Lucas.

On Tueſday laſt died, and on Thurſday was interred in his family vault in St. Martin's, in the Fields, Lucius O'Brien, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the White, deſcended from an antient and noble family in Ireland, yet not more conſpicuous on that account, than from his courage, conduct and experience, as an Officer. In the ever memorable action in 1759, when the great French fleet, commanded by Conflans, was defeated by Sir Edward Hawke, he was caſt away in the Eſſex of 70 Guns, in the vigorous execution of his duty. He ſerved under Admiral Rodney at the taking of Martinico, who ſent him then Commander of the Temple, with a ſmall ſquadron, to reduce the Grenades, which ſervice he effectually performed, entirely deſtroying or taking the French ſhips, and fortifications that defended them.

The anſwer, it is ſaid, which has been lately obtained from the Court of Stockholm, relative to the treaty of commerce, was yeſterday laid before a cabinet council, when ſome points were adjuſted, and we hear the treaty will ſoon be ratified.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter is now at Rome; an expreſs arrived from him on Tueſday laſt, and we hear that his Royal Highneſs's health is quite re-eſtabliſhed.

The Duke of C. has lately had ſeveral private interviews with the Princeſs of Brunſwick, and a certain great and amiable Lady laſt night admitted him to an interview.

Orders were ſent yeſterday for a third rate man of war, and a frigate, to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean, to reinforce the fleet of obſervation in that ſea.

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) February 4.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Grenada, to his Friends in this Town, dated January 4.

"GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the greateſt Concern, that I acquaint you of the dreadful Calamity that has befallen the Inhabitants of the late flouriſhing and opulent Town of St. George, which, with the greateſt Part of the Goods and Merchandize therein, was, on the Night of the 27th Ultimo, conſumed by Fire.

"The Store occupied by me, was among the firſt, in which were 35 Tierces, and two Half Tierces of Rice, the Reſidue of the Sukey and Nancy's Cargoe; 30 Tierces belonging to Captain Saltus, and 35 Barrels of Bread and Flour of my own; which, together with my Caſh, Cloaths, and Effects (Books excepted) were burnt. The Fire raged with ſuch Fury, that it was im-

possible for me to save any Thing, especially as I had no Assistance; even those whose Situation was remote from the Place the Fire began at, were prevented, by their Terror and Consternation. No Person that was not present, can form an Idea of the Horror of this dismal Night, or imagine the Distress it has occasioned; many worthy People, who before lived in Affluence, are now reduced to the most abject Misery. The Number of Tenements burnt, are computed to be upwards of 400. An Estimate of the real Damage sustained has not yet been made; but as many of the Merchants are ruined, the Consequence must be very fatal."

Feb. 12. *A letter received yesterday from St. Eustatius, dated Jan. 17, informs us, that "about three weeks before, the Spaniards took a Schooner, as she lay at Crab-Island, loading with pests. Crab-Island is mentioned in the Governor of Tortola's commission, as one of the Virgin Islands, under his command. Admiral Man sent down a Frigate, to demand the Schooner and her crew, but the Frigate returned, Jan. 16, without either. The Spanish Governor told the Captain of the Frigate, that he had orders for what he did, and that he would continue to do as he had done till his orders were countermanded. The British officers who went ashore were treated like criminals, being put under a double guard of Spaniards as soon as they landed."*

BURLINGTON, February 21.

By His EXCELLENCY WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* New-Jersey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to give His Royal Assent to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed at *Perth-Amboy*, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for choosing Represen-"tatives in the Counties of *Morris*, *Cumberland* and *Sussex*, and "directing the *Morris* County Taxes to be paid into the Eastern "Treasury of this Colony," whereby the Inhabitants of each of the said Counties of *Morris*, *Cumberland* and *Sussex*, are intitled and impowered to choose two Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this Colony: AND WHEREAS the Election of the Representatives for the said three Counties, pursuant to the said Act, cannot be had until after the Dissolution of the present General Assembly; I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, to dissolve the present General Assembly of this Province of *New-Jersey*, and the said General Assembly is hereby dissolved; of which all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in the City of Burlington, *the Twenty-first Day of* February, *in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of* George *the Third, by the Grace of God, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Dom.* 1772.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES PETTIT, *D. Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Writs are issued for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly of *New-Jersey*, returnable the second Day of *April* next.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 29.

"The Duke of Cumberland's Marriage with Mrs. Horton, has been the Subject of much Dispute and Conversation for some Time past. Some People suppose the Marriage to be unlawful.---Others are of a different Opinion:---While all confess the extreme Folly of it. For my Part I know of no Law that restrains the King in the Choice of a Queen, unless it be a Statute passed in the Reign of William the Third, which forbids the King to marry a Roman Catholic, under the Penalty of a Forfeiture of his Crown. It is usual, it is true, and, for obvious Reasons of State, highly proper, for the King to consult his Parliament before he marries, but he is obliged by no Law to do it. Edward the Fourth, and after him Henry, married with their Subjects, without acquainting the Parliament with their Intentions. If this is the Case with Respect to Kings, I am convinced much greater Liberty is allowed to the Princes of the Blood. The Duke of York, Brother to Charles the Second, although presumptive Heir to the Crown, married the Daughter of a private Nobleman, not only without consulting the Parliament, but in direct Opposition to their Petitions and Remonstrances. Upon the whole then, it appears that the Duke of Cumberland has committed an imprudent, but not an illegal Act."

On Thursday last Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, Merchant, of this City, was married to Miss FOX, Daughter of JOSEPH FOX, Esquire.

By Captain Allen, from Barbados, we learn, that the Schooner George, Captain Sibbald, from Newfoundland for this Place, on the 5th of December, in Lat. 39, Long. 72, met with a violent Gale of Wind at N. W. which lasted two Days, and obliged him to lay to a Hull, when the Wind shifting, a Sea struck the Vessel, and overset her, carried away the Boat, Companion, Binnacle, and every Thing off the Deck, shifted the Ballast, and stove all the Water Casks in the Hold, started the lower Deck, and carried away all his Sails, except the Foresail and Jib; but by cutting away her Foremast she righted again, tho' half full of Water; in which dismal Condition they continued (having no other Provision than the Salt-fish that floated about the Hold, nor no Water but what the Heavens afforded) till the 20th, when they were luckily met with by Captain Steel, from this Port for Barbados, who took them on board, 21 Souls in all, among whom were a Woman and Child, and carried them in with him.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, January 19.

"I am well assured from good Authority, that no Person could behave with more Humanity and Tenderness, than Captain Steel, or take more Pains to save a Parcel of miserable People from perishing; for which he well deserves the Thanks of every good Man. A few Days ago a Sloop called here, and put ashore a Gentleman from the Grenades, who confirms the dreadful News of the Fire, and total Destruction of the Town of St. George: The unhappy Sufferers had only Time to save their Books and Papers; what Goods were turned out of the Stores from the devouring Flames, were generally stole by the Negroes. This Gentleman said the Loss was computed at £ 400,000. The Brig George, Captain Creighton, and the Sloop Herring, Captain Richards, of your Port, are gone down to Grenada. The Sloop Success, Captain Turrell, from Liverpool for New-York, being blown off the Coast, put in here in a shattered Condition; she is now refitted, and will sail in a few Days, A Schooner, Captain Montaine, from New-York for Teneriffe, with Grain, also put in here in Distress, having both Pumps choaked, and it is feared her Cargoe is injured; she soon refitted, and sailed again. Two Sloops from New-York, one commanded by Captain Pell, arrived here, and are gone to Grenada; and the Brig Harriot, Captain Thomas, from Maryland, stood into the Bay, but bore away presently after."

Captain Robinson, from London, on the 20th ult. in Lat. 28: 40, Long. 43: 16, spoke with Captain Carlin, in a Ship, from London for South-Carolina; 22d, in Lat. 28: 45, Long. 45: 23, spoke a Schooner, Captain Lightburn, from New-York for Guiana; 30th, in Lat. 24: 43, Long. 55: 54, spoke a Snow, Captain Aulton, from Liverpool for Virginia; and on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 22: 50, Long. 57: 39, he spoke the Ship Britannia, Captain Walding, from New-York for Barbados, out 19 Days, all well.

Captain Bulkeley, from Lisbon, on the 23d of last Month, in Lat. 28: 20, Long. 41, spoke the Schooner Warwick, Captain Lightfoot, from New-York for Cayenne, 22 Days out; 27th, in Lat. 25: 30, Long. 50, spoke the Ship New-Market, Captain Wilson, from Lisbon for South-Carolina, out 25 Days; on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 25, Long. 55, spoke the Ship Elizabeth, Captain Jordan, from London for Maryland, out 33 Days; and on the 12th, in Lat. 33: 40, Long. 71, he spoke the Sloop Providence, Captain Case, from Hispaniola for Rhode-Island, 16 Days out.

By Captain Conyngham, from Antigua, we have Advice of the following Vessels being arrived there, having been blown off this Coast, viz. the Brig Connolly, Captain Miller, from Dublin for this Port, with the Loss of her Mainmast; a Brig, Captain Morell, from Londonderry for Baltimore, in Want of Provisions, being 14 Weeks at Sea; a Ship from Glasgow for Boston, her Foremast gone; a Brig belonging to Rhode-Island, lost her Mainmast; a Ship, Captain Boon, from Liverpool for Casco Bay; and the Cypress, Captain Gunby, belonging to Pocomoake, in Maryland. He also informs, that a Sloop from New-York, touched there, and had sailed again. On the 15th Instant, in Lat. 37, Long. 73, he spoke a Schooner, from Antigua for Virginia, out 19 Days; and on the 18th, in Lat. 37: 11, Long. 72, he spoke a Schooner, from North-Carolina for Boston, out 3 Days.

Captain Mullet, from St. Christophers, informs, that a Ship, Captain Belton, from Bristol for Boston, being blown off the Coast, is arrived at that Island.---On the 21st of January, off St. Eustatia, he spoke the Sloop Shirley, Captain Allen, from Rhode-Island, 19 Days out, all well.

Captain Blewer, from South-Carolina, on the 18th Instant, off Cape-Hatteras, spoke a Sloop, Captain Green, from Antigua for South-Carolina, out 40 Days, all well.

Captain Doubleday, from Cape Nichola, on the 8th Instant, in Lat. 30, Long. 73, spoke the Brig Speedwell, Capt. Cox, from the Grenades for this Port.

We hear that a Brig from Piscataqua for this Place, in the Fog on Thursday last, ran ashore on Cape-Henlopen, and it is feared she is bilged.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Sparks, Young, and Falconer, in London; Livingston, at Liverpool; Dean, and Cain, at Cork; Casson, Robertson, Weeks, Sutton and Castle, at Lisbon; Steel, at Barbados; Dyson, Smith, and Place, at Antigua; and the Captains Miller, Gilbert, Moore, Neal, Jenkins, Gill, Wade, Allison, Ferguson, Osman and Wallace, at Jamaica.

From South-Carolina. The Colston, Carr; and Grant, Reynolds, at Bremen; and the Duke of Athol, Grinley, at Cowes.

From Georgia. The Providence, Davis, at Gosport.

From Virginia. The ------, Cheesman, in London; Carlisle, Howard, at Gravesend; John and Jane, Butler, at Aberdeen; Badger, Watson, at Whitehaven; Nelly, Hudson, at Portsmouth; Matty, Fox, and Hazard, New, at Falmouth; Betty, Wilkinson, at Liverpool; Muir, Richardson, Young Matthew, Cowper, and Commerce, Flag, at Antigua; and Capt. Edey, at Barbados.

From Maryland. The Captains Howard, and Dugall, in London; the American Farmer, Martin, at Cork; Peggy, Ferguson; Wolfe, Hopper; Two Brothers, Nicholson; Stephen, Oliver; and Hunt, Liddle, at Dover; the Jenny and Polly, Lawrence, at Gravesend; and Captain Smith, at Barbados.

From New-York. Captain Bagley, in London; the Fox, Norman; and Lisbon, Carr, at Gravesend; Franklyn, Colvin, at Liverpool; and Sally, Penkham, at Dover.

From Rhode-Island. The Fair American, Peck, at Cowes.

From Boston. The Thomas, Callahan, at Gravesend; Bristol Packet, Skinner, at Hull; Thames, Cabot, at Dover; London, Calef, in the Downs; and the Industry, Sampson, at Antigua.

From New-London. The Sally, Wilson; Success, Rathburn; and Phœnix, Cheesbrough, at Antigua.

From Quebec. The Elizabeth, Goodfellow, at Dover; Bitton, Hodgson, at Plymouth; Canadian, Abbot, at Deal; and Peters, Woder, at Gravesend.

At Charlestown. Captain Farrington, from Boston; M'Cowen, from New-York; and Captain Giles, from New-England.

Deal, Nov. 26. Came down, the Prince George, Hanks, for South-Carolina.

Dec. 8. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Lady Gage, Kemble, from New-York.

Dec. 19. Arrived, and sailed for the River, the Hayley, Scott, from Boston.

The Justitia, Gillis, for Viginia, was in the Downs the 20th of December.

*** *Our Advices by Captain Robinson, oblige us to leave the Remainder of the Piece relating to* PUBLIC ROADS *till next Week.*

PHILOMATH's *Piece is come to hand, but, for the same Reason, obliged to be deferred; and as this will occasion an Alteration of the Day of meeting, he is requested to send it us.*

The Prizes in the APOQUINIMINK LOTTERY *will be published in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Amelia, P. Long, from Virginia. Brig Friendship, J. Blewer, Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, and Brig Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright, from South-Carolina. Schooner George, J. Thompson, Maryland. Ship Philadelphia, J. Malcolm, Cork. Schooner Trial, G. Earvin, and Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, Falmouth. Ship Hope, J. Robinson, London. Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Barbados. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Brig Burke, N. Vallance, Surrinam. Schooner Molly, R. Doliber, Hispaniola. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Schooner Chance, W. Greenway, from Montserrat.

OUTWARDS. Schooner William, N. Lamson, for Boston. Brig Betsy, R. Inkson, for Grenades.

CLEARED. Ship Walworth, C. M'Causland, to Londonderry. Ship Newry's Assistance, R. Conyngham, Killibegs. Ship Phœbe and Peggy, D. M'Cullough, to Lisbon.

RAISINS in Kegs, Indigo, and sundry other Dye Stuffs, Sugars, &c. &c. to be sold by BENEDICT DORSEY, in Third-street, nearly opposite to the Work-house. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PARKER, deceased, are requested to pay the same to LYDIA PARKER; and those who have any accounts against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be settled and paid. LYDIA PARKER, Executrix, JEREMIAH WARDER, JOSEPH PARKER, JEREMIAH WARDER, junior, JOHN WARDER, Executors. ¶

N. B. The goods on hand, which are a large and general assortment, will be sold at the store (lately his) in Third-street, upon exceeding low terms, for cash only.

JEREMIAH WARDER, and SONS,

HAVE for sale, at their store, in Third-street, opposite Church alley, Lisbon wines, of the first quality, West-India rum, French burr mill-stones, whiting, brimstone, allom, copperas, sugar-moulds, madder, long pipes, and a general assortment of European and East India goods.

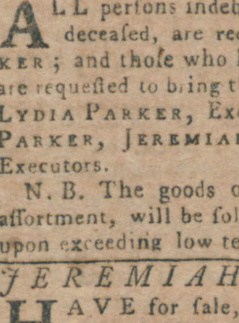
N. B. Supposed to be left at some friend's house, about the beginning of December last, a brown camblet Portugueze cloak, lined with green baize; the person who has it in possession, is desired to send it to the subscriber, and the favour shall be gratefully acknowledged. JEREMIAH WARDER, junior. ¶

February 21, 1772.

WAS STOPPED, being offered to sale, a GOLD LOCKET, in shape nearly eight square, without any other mark than the letters L. S. supposed to be the owner's name. Whoever has lost the same, may apply to the printers hereof for further information.

N. B. To be sold, a likely, healthy, lively Negroe GIRL, not exceeding 16 years of age, has had the small-pox, can do all manner of house work, except ironing, in which she is not yet a proficient; her price is Seventy Pounds. Please to enquire as above. §

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)



The Brig PRINCE of WALES,
WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER,

WILL sail with all convenient speed, having great part of her cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight, or Passage, apply to MASON and HARTLEY, at their store, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry, or said Master on board, at Riche's wharff. To be sold, at said store, choice rice, sarsaparilla, sheathing nails, brads and spikes, of different sizes, seine twine, and sundry other goods. ¶

To be SOLD, by
RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his store, in Water-street, near Walnut-street: An assortment of GOODS, suitable for the spring and summer sale; among which are the following, imported in the ship Hope, Captain Robinson, from London,

RUSSIA sheetings, white and brown Irish sheetings, 7-8ths and yard wide linens, brown hollands, dowlas, ozenbrigs, striped cotton hollands, cottons, printed linens and calicoes, muslins, and book-muslin handkerchiefs; a great variety of plain, flowered, picket, nett, and queens silk gauzes, flowered silk gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, plain and bordered kenting handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs, flowered and striped Scotch lawns, cambricks and lawns, diaper and damask table linen, in pieces and patterns, from 6-qr. to 10 qr. wide, Marseilles white cotton quilt, for petticoats, check linens, Scotch threads, womens worsted hose, worsted and silk mitts, persians, taffeties, paduasoys and damasks, ribbons and sewing silks, broadcloths, stuffs, hardware, haberdashery wares, Scotch snuff, womens stuff shoes, in boxes, Philadelphia made brown thread stockings, writing paper, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 window glass, gunpowder, and a variety of other goods.

To be LET,

And may be entered on the 15th of March next,

A SAW and GRIST-MILL,

IN Carnarvon township, Berks county, its situation at the Head of Conestogoe creek, and in a very fine wheat country, renders it vastly convenient for country work, and is capable of making a large quantity of merchantable flour, having three boulting chests, and two pair of stones; the whole in good repair. For terms, enquire of JACOB MORGAN, Esq; adjoining the premises, or the subscriber, in Second-street, Philadelphia; who has for sale, BAR IRON, of the best quality, neatly drawn; German, London, and Philadelphia STEEL; West-India and Philadelphia rum, cordials, melasses, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines, lamp and tanners oil, mackarel, &c. JACOB MORGAN, junior. §

CHOICE PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED BEER and CYDER,

For exportation, or immediate use, carefully put up, and sold by
ISAAC GRAY,
In Chestnut-street, near Strawberry-alley:

WHERE may also be had, Old Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe WINES, by the cask, or less quantity; Frontiniac, Malmsey, Canary, claret, and red port, in bottles; old Jamaica spirits, brandy, geneva, wine bitters, Kenton's London porter, Burton ale, and Bristol beer.---Likewise Hyson and Bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, loaf, lump and brown sugars, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, madder, brimstone, corks, flour of mustard, sweet oil, cheese, &c.

WAS left at the Stable of SAMUEL MOORE, of the City of Philadelphia Brewer, about the 16th Day of December last, by a certain JAMES M'CARTNEY, a large light bay Horse, inclining a little to the sorrel, about 15 Hands high, having a large Star, and small Blaze, his hind Feet somewhat white, shod before, a natural Trotter, about 10 or 12 Years old, supposed to be stolen. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same. ¶

Philadelphia, Second Month 27th, 1772.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER,

Will sail with all convenient speed, having extraordinary accommodations for passengers, and part of her cargoe now ready to go on board. For freight or passage, apply to JOSHUA CRESSON, WOOLMAN and PUSEY, or the Master on board, at Millnor and Hough's wharff.

N. B. Lignumvitæ, and mahogany, to be sold. Enquire of *Woolman* and *Pusey*. ¶

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on Third-day, the 17th day of March next, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, two contiguous tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, containing together the quantity of 65 acres; bounded by Cobb's creek, by land of Joseph Lee, and Thomas Marshall, land formerly of Daniel Hibberd, now of Thomas Musgrove, land formerly of Samuel Jones, now of George Emlen, and land of John Nickinson. And on Seventh-day, the 21st, will be exposed to sale, in like manner, on the premises, a certain other piece or lot of land, situate in the township of Moyamensing, in the said county; bounded northeasterly by Moyamensing road, south-easterly by land now or late of William Garwood, south-westerly by Second-street continued, beyond the city of Philadelphia, and north-westerly by land now or late of Isaac Jones; late the estate of Abraham Johnson, deceased. The sale to begin at 12 o' clock at noon. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by MARTHA JOHNSON, *and* BENJAMIN BONSALL, *Administrat.*

N. B. There are three acres and a half of good meadow on the said land, next adjoining to Cobb's creek. ¶

Second Month 3, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on next spring,

A PLANTATION, containing 335 acres of LAND, lying in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, West-Jersey, within 2 or 3 miles of Change Water and Point Forges, and several grist-mills, and whereon Philip and John Metler now live; there are two log houses and other buildings thereon, and about 60 or 70 acres of plowland cleared, and a young orchard; the land is good for grass or wheat, 8 or 10 acres of meadow cleared, and 40 or 50 acres of swamp to clear; the woodland generally well timbered and watered: Its being so near said Iron-works, makes the timber valuable, as the purchaser may sell the timber standing. For further particulars and terms, enquire of ANTHONY SYKES, in Chesterfield, Burlington county; or ABEL JAMES, and JOSEPH HILLBORN, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1772.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS stolen, or lost, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, an old Morocco leather POCKET-BOOK, with about Nine Pounds in cash, and several notes of hand, a number of accounts and memorandums, and several lottery tickets, three of which are in the third class of the Newark land and cash lottery, No. 210, 242, 244, signed *John M'Callmont*; all persons are requested not to purchase any of the above tickets, and the managers are desired to stop any who should apply for the prize money, if either of them should draw a prize. Any person who has found the same, and will return it to me, with the above articles, shall receive the above reward. ¶ WILLIAM JENKINS.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED sober steady WOMAN, who is capable of taking Care of a small Family in the Country, within five Miles of this City. If she be one of the People called Quakers, she will be liked the better. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Philadelphia, Feb. 11. 1772.* ¶

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to meet at Mr. MULLEN's Tavern, on Saturday, the 29th Instant, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. WILLIAM SEMPLE, Secretary.

Young thriving grafted Apple-Trees,

of the beſt Sorts of Fruit,

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Houſe on Point-No-Point. ‖ JOSEPH BALL.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior,

Has removed from Arch into Third-ſtreet (between Market and Arch-ſtreets) the 5th houſe above Church-alley, where he has for ſale, for caſh only, wholeſale and retail,

SUPER, *middling, and coarſe broadcloths, Bath and beaver coatings, cloth coloured red and blue duffils, 3-qr. coarſe, and 7-qr. ſuperfine naps, black and blue ſpotted ſwanſkin, rugs and blankets, white and green baize, white, red, ſcarlet and emboſſed flannels, cotton lincey, 9-8ths white and brown Iriſh ſheeting, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, ſingle and double-fold white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, Ruſſia diaper, duck, drilling, buckabaek and narrow linen, ſtriped bed ticking, Flanders bed ticks, 6-qr. and 7-qr. bed bunts, German and Britiſh oxenbrigs, brown roll and Heſſian, black ruſſel, white ticking, mens, womens, boys and girls worſted and yarn hoſe, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard 3-8ths, cotton and linen check, womens gloves and mitts, mens gloves; a neat aſſortment of printed calicoes, cottons and linens, ribbons, ferrets, tapes, ribbon and binding, black, pompadour, ſnuff, olive and drab coloured velvets and velverets, blue, green, and cloth coloured hair pluſh, Scots plaid, ſerge denim and ſattinet, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, camblets, poplins, dorſettees, bird-eye and queen's ſtuffs for childrens wear, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, black padūaſoy, black ſattin, black and cloth coloured peelongs, black and blue Engliſh and India taffeties; a variety of half yard and ell wide perſians, cambricks and lawn, ſewing ſilk, ſilk and Cyprus gauze, black catgut, Kentings and apron width flowered and ſtriped lawns, humbums, Jacconet and Coſſae muſlins; an aſſortment of Taylors trimmings, with a variety of other articles, which he will ſell on as good terms as any perſon in this city.* § 7 ſ 6.

DOCTOR THOMAS ANDERTON,

IS now altering, and fitting up in the beſt and moſt convenient manner, his large commodious houſe, next door to his flint-glaſs ſtore, oppoſite the lower end of the Jerſey-market, in Philadelphia: For a private reception and cure of venereal patients. He need not ſuggeſt to the public the uſefulneſs of ſuch an undertaking, only obſerve that thoſe, which may countenance and encourage his projection, will meet with a ſound and laſting cure; ſecrecy may be depended on, and every ſuitable accommodation to render their ſhort ſtay agreeable.

Advice, and chirurgical aſſiſtance, gratis, every day, from ten in the morning till two, and from four in the afternoon till nine at night.

DOCTOR SANXAY's MEDICINES,

The firſt ever offered the world, that will effectually and radically cure every ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe, without pain, or ſickneſs, or any confinement whatever. Salivation is wholly by them rendered unneceſſary, and they will undoubtedly cure when that fails. They are taken by the moſt delicate of both ſexes, at all ſeaſons of the year, and by fiſhermen in water, without any hurt to the conſtitution; for they improve and invigorate the whole nervous ſyſtem.

Gleets and ſeminal weakneſs, in both ſexes, impotency, fiſtulas, and obſtructions in the urinary paſſage, cured on moderate terms.

At the ſame place may be had, the following genuine and truly prepared medicines:---Turlington's balſam of life, or the true American balſam; Daffy's elixir; Stoughton's bitters; Anderſon's Scotch pills; Baron Van Swieten's worm plumbs, for grown perſons and children; Pro Bono Publico, a cure for the piles; Doctor Storck's tincture for the tooth-ach; a fine water for ſore eyes; itch ointment.

To be LETT, and entered on the Firſt Day of APRIL next,

A VERY commodious HOUSE and large GARDEN, with about two Acres of very good Meadow, ſituate in Pikeland Townſhip, Cheſter County, at the Yellow Springs: Said Houſe is very ſuitable for a Shopkeeper, as it has been occupied in that Way ſome Years paſt, and a conſiderable Diſtance from any other Shopkeeper. For Terms, apply to Doctor SAMUEL KENNEDY, or Mr. JOHN BAYLY, at the Springs.

Wanted to purchaſe, a NEGROE Man, acquainted with Farming, apply as above. ¶

A NEGROE MAN for SALE,

BORN in this Country, 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches, or 6 Feet high, well proportioned, and remarkably ſtrong; has been generally employed as a Shallop-Man, in Delaware River, which Buſineſs he perfectly underſtands, as well as the general Parts of Huſbandry, and can be well recommended. For further Particulars, apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, on Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia. §

Will be expoſed to public SALE, on the 23d of MARCH next,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 223 acres, lying in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on a great road leading from Philadelphia towards Derham, there are on the premiſes a log houſe, log barn, ſtables, barracks, and a cow houſe, two bearing orchards, a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, both meadow and upland, both good, and more may be cleared; a good ſpring thereon. The vendue to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon; where the terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by ALEXANDER BROWN. ‖ 4 *W.*

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Ridley, and county of Cheſter, ſome time laſt April or May, a dark brown, or rather a black MARE colt, two years old laſt June, about 13 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear-mark, nor white about her. Any perſon who has got ſuch a creature in cuſtody, or takes up and ſecures the ſame, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC HENDRICKSON. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 18th of January, 1772, from his ſpecial bail, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a certain WILLIAM BROWN, about 27 years of age, a Weaver by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured coat, a mixed ſurtout ditto, and blue ſtockings; a down look, a fair complexion, very much inclined to gambling, and it is thought that he went towards Virginia, being followed as far as Skippack Town, Cumberland county, in Pennſylvania, by his bail, and found he had then changed his name from Brown to Johnſon, and is rogue enough to change his clothes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid William Brown, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have proper notice of him, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GUFFEY, *living near Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland.* §

Baltimore County, February 14, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RICHARD CROSBY, of Cheſter county, and the Subſcribers, having contracted an agreement of a bargain together, and the Subſcribers gave a bond of Nine Pounds, dated the 4th or 5th of October, payable againſt that time twelve months, to ſaid Croſby; but he not performing according to articles of agreement, as they have done, they think proper to inform the public, not to purchaſe the aforeſaid bond, as they do not intend to diſcharge it, becauſe ſaid Croſby has not performed accordingly.

§ HUGH and ALEXANDER ALLISON.

Bucks County, February 26, 1772.

WE, the Subſcribers, Aſſignees of ISAAC RICHARD, late of the Townſhip of Solebury, in the ſaid County, do requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid Richard, to diſcharge their reſpective debts; and alſo all thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are deſired to appear and bring their Accounts, properly atteſted, the 21ſt Day of March next, to the Dwelling-houſe of John Corryell, Innkeeper in the ſaid Townſhip; where Attendance will be given, and Dividend made of ſuch Effects as may be then in our Hands. JOHN ROSS, BENJAMIN PAXSON. ¶

Glouceſter County, February 22, 1772.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, purchaſed a tract of land, of one William Norcroſs, containing 60 acres, on the 31ſt day of January, 1761, for payment of which I gave the ſaid Norcroſs ſix bonds, viz. one payable the 25th of March following; the 2d, the 25th of September enſuing; the 3d, March the 25th, 1762; the 4th, September the 25th, the ſame year; the 5th, March the 25th, 1763; the 6th, September the 25th, the ſame year; whereas three of the ſaid bonds are left unpaid, viz. the 3d, of Ten Pounds; the 4th, of Ten Pounds; the 6th, of Ten Pounds; and finding the ſaid Norcroſs is not willing to make a title to ſaid land, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bonds, for I will not pay them, till I get a ſufficient deed, &c. FRANCIS WARNER. ¶

THE Day of Appeal, for thoſe who think themſelves over rated in the Lamp and Watch Tax, is adjourned to the 16th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, when the Wardens and Aſſeſſors will meet at the Court-Houſe for that Purpoſe; after which Day no Allowances will be made.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

(To be paid on Conviction of the DELINQUENTS)

IS hereby offered by the WARDENS of the City of PHILADELPHIA, to any Perſon who ſhall make Diſcovery to them, of the Perſon or Perſons who, on the Evening of the *firſt* Inſtant, broke two of the *Public Lamps*, in Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets. *Feb.* 18.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes,

TWO tracts of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt-Jerſey, a quarter of a mile from Prince-Town, adjoining lands of Richard Stockton, Joſeph Horner, and others, containing 261 acres; on ſaid premiſes are a frame dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard; there are near 200 acres thereof cleared, near 15 acres whereof are good meadow, part whereof may be watered from a good ſpring, the remainder of ſaid land is well timbered; late the property of Samuel Cary, deceaſed, and to be ſold by SARAH CARY, Executrix, SAMUEL CARY, and DAVID TWINING, Executors. N. B. The conditions of ſale will be made known the day and place of ſale. *January* 27, 1772. ¶

Philadelphia, February 20, 1772.

BY order of an Orphan's Court, will be ſold, by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 5th of March next, being the 5th day of the week, at 6 o' clock in the evening, a LOT of GROUND, with a good new frame ſhop, two ſtory high, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, a few doors to the eaſtward of Third-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on Spruce-ſtreet, 20 feet front, and 51 feet deep; the ground ſubject to Ten Pounds, currency, per year, and the owner to build, and finiſh, a brick tenement, of 20 feet front, and 30 feet deep.

Alſo to be SOLD, or LETT on Groundrent, by HANNAH PANCOAST,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of this city, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 18 feet, and about 130 feet deep. For further particulars, enquire of HANNAH PANCOAST, living near the firſt deſcribed lot. ¶

On the 20th day of March next, being the 6th day of the week, at ſix o' clock in the evening, will be expoſed to SALE, at the London Coffee-houſe (if not otherwiſe diſpoſed of within that time)

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, being the third houſe below the corner of Arch-ſtreet, containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 80 feet, extending to an alley leading into Arch-ſtreet; the houſe commodious, being 40 feet in depth, the kitchen a brick building; the whole ſubject to a groundrent of 55s. per ann. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, before the above-mentioned day of ſale, may apply to JOHN DRINKER, nearly oppoſite the premiſes. *February* 17, 1772. 4 *W.*

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 6th of March next,

PART of the eſtate late of THEODORUS LORD, deceaſed, in Paſſyunk, commonly called The Neck, and near John Everly's tavern, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick houſe, and an old one, with a ſtable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. A leaſe may be had to a perſon who would improve it, and there is now for this purpoſe, ready cut on the premiſes, near 600 poſts. This place is beautifully ſituated on a pleaſant part of the river Schuylkill, within about 3 miles of the city, and hath the advantage of two large roads leading to it. It affords the proſpect of a moſt delightful landſkip over the river. There is good ſhooting and fiſhing at this ſeat, and would ſuit a gentleman with a ſmall family extreamly well. For terms, enquire of JOHN SEARSON, on the premiſes. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by public vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 107 acres, and allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of James Poggs, Thomas Morton, Janet Porter, Robert Criſwell, William Campbell, and others; late the eſtate of William Brown, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Feb. 18, 1772. JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and TRACT of LAND, containing 160 acres, with a good title; ſituate near the great road leading from Chriſtiana Bridge to Nottingham: Upon which are, a good dwelling-houſe, 50 feet long, with 6 genteel rooms, and 4 fire-places on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, and ſeveral out-houſes; a large malt-houſe, and brew-houſe; an orchard, and a large quantity of meadow, all well watered. Alſo a good griſt-mill, very commodious for merchant buſineſs, being only 6 miles from the Head of Elk, where large quantities of wheat may be had at all ſeaſons. The mill, with a dwelling-houſe, fire-wood, and meadow, more or leſs, as ſhall be convenient, may be *rented* ſeparately, if not *ſold*. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, *Feb.* 18, 1772. §4 w. MOSES ANDREWS.

Baltimore County, December 9, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next General Aſſembly of Maryland, for an Act to confirm the title of the ſubſcriber, of and in two parcels of land, being parts of two tracts of land, called M'Gill's Choice, and Wincheſter's Lot, lying in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, ſold by a certain Peter Harmon, late of the city of Philadalphia, Brewer, deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber, JAMES HENDRICKS. § 6 *W.*

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

In ſuch parcels as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

A VALUABLE TRACT of improved LAND, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, commonly known by the name of Byerly's Tract, containing about 8000 acres, now in poſſeſſion of a number of tenants, whoſe leaſes will expire the 25th of March next. It is ſituate on the rivers Delaware and Muſconecong, about 6 miles below Eaſton, 10 miles from Union Iron-works, is contiguous both to Mr. Hughes's and Johnſon's forges and griſt-mills, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral other griſt and ſaw-mills. The land is extremely well watered, and of an excellent quality for raiſing of wheat and grain of all kinds. The tract is accommodated with a very good fiſhing place on the river Delaware, where a great quantity of ſhad and other fiſh are taken in the proper ſeaſons. The buyers, on paying down one third of the purchaſe-money, will have time given to pay the reſt. For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Stewart, of Andover Iron-works, who will attend on the land, from the 1ſt to the 25th of March next. *Feb.* 8, 1772. ALLEN and TURNER. 6 *W.*

Glouceſter, Weſt New-Jerſey, February 17, 1772.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, entituled, "an Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," lately made and provided; this is to give notice to the creditors of JAMES MORFORD, now confined in Glouceſter goal, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, on the 19th day of March next, why an aſſignment of the ſaid James Morford's eſtate ſhould not be made to his creditors, and his body diſcharged from confinement. ¶

DURHAM IRON-WORKS,

TO be LETT.----The ſuperior Quality of the Ore, and the many Advantages attending theſe Works, are ſo well known, it is unneceſſary to ſay any Thing in their Favour.---- For the Terms of the Leaſe, apply to JOSEPH GALLOWAY, in Philadelphia.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE HOGELAND, late of Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, the 16th day of March next, to have them adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame, on or before that day, to prevent further trouble.

¶ DIRCK HOGELAND, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, by public SALE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on FIFTH-DAY, the 27th of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT of MEADOW, pleaſantly ſituated about the middle of League-Iſland, bounded by lands of William Brown and Joſeph Pemberton, containing 20 acres and an half, be the ſame more or leſs. The lot is under leaſe, at Thirty Pounds per annum, of which three years from the 15th of April next are unexpired, and was lett for that rent unimproved, is now well improved, and on expiration of the remainder of the leaſe will bring Sixty Pounds per annum. Conſiderable time, it is likely, may be had for payment of one-half the conſideration money. § 13th, 2d mo. (Feb.)

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 5th day of Third Month (called March)

A CERTAIN LOT, or TRACT of LAND, containing fifteen acres, with a merchant griſt-mill, and fulling mill, both under one roof, with a conſtant ſtream of water, with an overſhot wheel 20 feet high, a public road leading by the end of the mill; alſo a dwelling-houſe, ſituated in the Manor of Moreland, 14 miles from Philadelphia, near Moſes Vancourt's tavern. The vendue to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon, where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the day of ſale.

¶ PETER TYSON.

TO be ſold by public auction, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 10th day of March next (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) all the LOTS remaining of the OLD ALMS-HOUSE SQUARE, a plan whereof will be left at the Coffee-houſe, and at the houſe of Stephen Collins. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe by private contract, may apply to ſaid STEPHEN COLLINS, LUKE MORRIS, or JOHN DRINKER, jun. who are appointed by the board of managers to treat with ſuch appliers. Tbc.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ſecond of March next, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. is tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer, extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore houſe, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, with piazzas in the front, and chambers over them for the ſervants, a cellar under the ſtore houſe, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, 16 feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and lofts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman, and oppoſite ſaid farm, on the other ſide the creek, is a ſmall meſſuage, containing about 14 acres, with a log-houſe erected thereon, which will be ſold with the farm, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Execut.

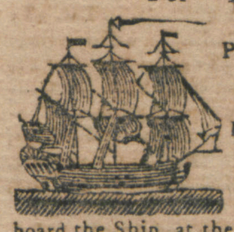
For LONDON,

The SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE,

COMMANDER;



Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to ſail in the Second Month inſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid Commander on board the Ship, at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be ſold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, Alom, Brimſtone, Copperas, London Porter, Warrington and Liverpool Ale, Pipes in Kegs, and a few Table Setts of very elegant plain and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

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Best possible image.